CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,217—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve—
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie" ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... }
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th "
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, 22nd	"
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber, 29th	"
B.I. ORIENTAL	6015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	13th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROHILLA	3511	800	F. Speck	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *vis* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 9th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,000	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,900	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricle	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
25th August, 1890.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a.m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th SEPTEMBER, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA" 2,078 tons, on or about 5th September.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 2nd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	"	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne	"	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	"	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	"	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	"	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	"	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	"	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	"	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum felt long by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are found of the noble language.
Price Rs. 2, Cloth Cover and Paper, Rs. 1-8.
Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculian work itself.
It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.
To be had from the following Agency offices :—
1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co., Akekwala, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD

Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky, Rs. 23-8 per doz.
Apply to

LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein, 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith, 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 8 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.
FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—
1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
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4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
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6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
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10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

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KEMP'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.

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For Beautifying, Preserving and Nourishing the Hair. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-8.

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Specific for Sunburn, Freckles, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

For the Perfect Comfort and Cleanliness of the Mouth. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A Favourite, Lasting Perfume. Per bottle, Rs. 2 ; per case, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP'S CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

A Black, Permanent Hair Dye. Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP'S LAVENDER WATER.

Very Old, and made from the Finest Oil. Per bottle, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

An Elegant Dressing for Fixing the Hair. Per bottle Re. 1.

KEMP'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

Cool and Refreshing to the Skin, Produces a Clear Complexion. Per bottle Re. 1.

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TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

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SILK UMBRELLAS.
GUARANTEED QUALITY
PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ..... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8
Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames. Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

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SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
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CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON ;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.
GREASE PROOF LININGS, FELT HATS.
FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO. OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes ...	Rs. 8 8
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown ...	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout ...	
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats ...	Rs. 7 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality ...	15 8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt ...	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing) ...	12 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice ...	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak ...	3 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks ...	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps ...	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality ...	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do. ...	14 8

THORPE & CO.

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BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AT THE TOWN HALL.

ON TUESDAY, 2ND SEPT. AT 9-15 P.M.,

STERNDALE BENNETT'S

"MAY QUEEN."

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co. Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS, are hereby informed that she will discharge her Cargo on Monday, 1st instant in the Prince's Dock. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 31st August 1890.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c., WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red	18 0	20 0
Pressburgher, red	14 0	16 0
Hungarian Hock	15 0	17 0
Chateaux Palugyay white	18 0	20 0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes; 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to

WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Re. 1 each) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday, 27th September, 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 2,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall neglect to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division.

Bombay, Dockyard. 30th August 1890.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

THE Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the above named Railway is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of (3,000) three-thousand tons of fresh screened Cardiff Coal (Powells Duffryn) and (300) three-hundred tons of fresh screened Davison's West Hartley Coal to be taken into country craft from along side vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered in to wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 1,200 (in currency notes or Government paper) will be received up to 12 o'clock (gunfire) 25th September, 1890, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal." The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves the right of rejecting any or all the Tender. Forms of Tender can be had on application to

THE ACTING STOREKEEPER, B. G. J. P. Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 25th Proximo, by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Karachi, up to 1 P.M., (local time), and by the other Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 P.M., (Madras time), for Contracts as specified below for 1891-92.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Deesa, Karachi, Hydrabad } Potatoes, under Schedule No. 43

Karachi, Hydrabad } Straw, rice or paddy, Do. No. 32; Kurbee Do. " 39

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel, For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Poona, 26th August, 1890.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to secure.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL (without straw)	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
REGALIAS	25 0	2 12
PREMIERS	25 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	22 0	2 8
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."

Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable. Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP .... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over £1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country, issued on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 31, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company, which is prepared to grant loans on Mortgages and other approved securities.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September, 1890.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. will be PAID on presentation of share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Row, on and after the 1st of September, 1890.

By Order of the Directors,

S. T. SOUTHWELL PIPER, Manager.

GRAEFENBERG'S WORLD-KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box, As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bottle, Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co., CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, 170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 447 OF 1889.

FAZIL BIN ABDOOLA, of Bombay, Arab Merchant, residing at Market, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

YUSUB BIN EBRAHIM, RASHED BIN EBRAHIM, Mahomedan Arab Merchants, residing at Beherin, in Arabia, and SALAM BIN EBRAHIM, KHALIFF BIN EBRAHIM, ALLY BIN EBRAHIM, MAHOMED BIN EBRAHIM, KHALED BIN EBRAHIM, ABDULA BIN EBRAHIM, of Beherin, Arabia, residing at Beherin aforesaid minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian, adlitem YUSUF BIN EBRAHIM, SAGHE, and SHAIKA, widows of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, and SIBIECHI, SHIRIFEE, AISHI, and VAHIZI, daughters of the said EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF heirs and legal representatives of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, deceased, of Beherin, Mahomedan Inhabitant, MUNEA, FATMA, ZAHNI, and AMNA, a minor under the age of 18 years, by her guardian adlitem YUSUF BIN EBRAHIM, daughters of the said EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, heirs and legal representatives of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, deceased... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above suit, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1890. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Ebrahim bin Yusuf, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Beherin, in Arabia, on or about the 2nd day of January, 1889, are hereby required to fill such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within three calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the GAYE TESTIMONIAL FUND are invited to communicate with the Undersigned.

C. A. ANDERSON, Capt, R. A.,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALA, Secretaries.

Wanowrie Lines, Poona.

ENLARGED EDITION. IN THE PRESS.

THE STUDENT'S ENLARGED ENGLISH-PERSIAN DICTIONARY.

BY

SORABSHAW BYRAMJI DOCTOR, M. L. L. S.

Author of "Persian Primer," "Second Book of Persian," "Third Book of Persian," "English-Persian and Persian-English Dictionaries." "Persian Grammer, Parts I and II," &c., &c.

INDISPENSABLE BOTH TO SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS.

To be completed in about 15 parts of 40 pages each, Octavo size. Every part will be issued monthly for the convenience of Subscribers Intending Subscribers would do well to remit, with their addresses in full, the money in advance by Money Order payable to the COMPILER, at No. 43, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay; or to Mr. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, Manager to Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Book-seller and Publisher, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

Price to Subscribers in Advance, (before the end of December 1890) ..... Rs. 8, Postage free.
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BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE FIRST PART IS OUT. Apply early to either of the above addresses.

This Dictionary contains appropriate Persian equivalents with pronunciations, idiomatic expressions and words, and all other necessary and useful information.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.

On THURSDAY, the 4th September, 1890, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the Agents, Queen S. and W. Coy. Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mohunlal Narotum.

100 bales 20s mule twist of the Queen S. and W. Coy., Ld.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist &c.

26 bales grey dhooties, 38 by 6-10 yds.
1 case white dhooties, 48 by 10 yds.
2 " " nansooks and jaconets.
3 " cashmere cloth.
10 " colored prints.
5 bale grey shirtings.
1 case stout brown half hose.
10 " combination biscuits.
20 " green peas, mixed vegetable, hericot verts, asparagus, pate de foi grass truffle, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Essoofally Heptoola—

144 metal cylinder brass hands watches.
72 silver hunting cylinder watches.

On account & at the risk of Joseph Hajee Gheega—
100 gross white machine cotton 400 yards No. 2080

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st September at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " white shirtings.

By order of the Administrator-General—

The effects of the late Capt. G. JONES BAKER, consisting of wearing apparel, portmanteaus and sundries.

The effects of the late Colonel WISE, consisting of a single barrel '450 rifle, by Alex. Henry, with case.

3 boxes ammunition, and 1 folding cot.

The effects of the late ZARA, woman, consisting of golden bangles, necklace, earrings and finger rings, silver feet ornaments, amber beads, wearing apparel, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Mahomed Jaffer—

148 H R & Co., 143 —1 case 50 gross penholders.

On account and at the risk of Essoofally Adamji—

228 H R & Co., 1-25—25 cases 2,560 dozen soap.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Nuboobhoy—

A A / B B 1661-64—4 cases amber beads.

On account of the concerned—
73 cases, each 4 dozen tins, roast mutton.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 25 gross tin, Trumpets seawater damage.
On account of the concerned—
S H B 1—4—4 cases double Gloster cheese.
1 bale 400 lbs. grey yarn s. w. d.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 stylish victoria almost new, with a chesnut arab horse harness, and fittings complete.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd September and the following days, at 3 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

Catalogues are published and the library is on view.

SALE OF 50 TONS DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Warree Bunder, by order and in the warehouse of Mr. V. Naguraus—

On account and at the risk of Kessowdew Hotilall—
25 tons Delhi brown rapeseed.
On account and at the risk of Ramnarrayen Gungapursau—
25 tons Delhi brown rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the very valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest pattern, made by Mr. Jamsetjee Norowjee, Cabinet Maker, easy chairs consisting of drawing room sofas, chairs and lined with superior plush velvet and tapestry, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, almiras, rich table ornaments, rich China and satsuma flower vases and table ornament, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on views 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

Gold ornaments, consisting of necklaces, bangles, bracelets, earrings, buttons, rings, head ornaments, watch and chain, China bangles, &c.

Silver ornaments consisting of anklets, googri, rings, waist chains, snuff box, &c.

Property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., folding harmonium handsome marble clock, Hink's table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, oil paintings and oleographs, Brussels and Persian carpets, superior table ornaments, Japanese flower vases, and wall plates, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS. UNRESERVED SALE OF THE VILLAGE OF CHENDOWLEE, NEAR POWAY IN THE DISTRICT OF TANNA.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, without reserve by order of all parties concerned.

The village of Chendowlee in the Talooka of Salsette, in the district of Tanna, containing about 122 beegas of sweet batty ground, about 7 beegas of village ground, about 170 beegas of Bhaut ground and about 254 beegas of hilly ground, in all about 554 beegas. It includes a pucka-built Bungalow, cook room and out-houses, and several wells. There is a large number of mango and other fruit trees, besides hundreds of brab date, teak and other trees. The village is about an hour's drive from the Railway Stations of Coorla and Anderi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SANKLI TANK ROAD AT BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Keshowjee Kalianjee, and on account and at the risk of the attaching creditors, Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., and also on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Thucker Jaitha Champsey and Moorarjee Champsey (Insolvents) the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazunduri leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 3120 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, building house or chawls, standing thereon, and in course of construction with the building materials, lying on the said ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the old Race Course, near the Tank at Byculla, called or known by the name of Pachee Khar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the open ground of Mooljee Jaitha, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the Sankli Tank Road, and on the south by the property of Sheriffbhoy Gangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.—Bombay, 11th August, 1890. (Signed), CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, and BAYLEY, Mortgagees, Attorneys, 30, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A. D. B. b l c f gun 20 bore by Alex. Henry, in solid leather case, with implements.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st September at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods and grain sweepings, also 8 bags castor seed and 1 bag of gokhroos, consigned to Maneckiall Ghellabhoy, from Nasik, invoice No. 84 of 30-1-90.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, an invoice of superior bentwood furniture, consisting of chairs of various kinds, sofas, benches, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of chairs, sofas, cupboards, bedsteads, almiras, dining and drawing room tables, glass, plated and crockeryware.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under the decretal order made in Suit No. 142 of 1890, dated the 27th June, 1890, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of gold and pearl ornaments, consisting of one necklace set with pearls, emeralds precious red stones, diamonds, one gold necklace, set with pendants, one gold ornament called "Hathkarlo," one gold ornament called "Jutaa," of gold, one ornament called "Teoto," stringed, one ornament called "Janioo," of gold, one garland of "Rutton," stringed, of gold.

The above will be on view three day's before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th August, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF MILITARY AND WOOLLEN SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, LEATHER BELTS, WOOLLEN, THREAD, &c.

On FRIDAY the 5th September, 1890, at 1 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on account and at the risk of first purchaser Mr. Vuleebhoy Khanbhoy, Commissariat Contractor certain Commissariat Stores purchased on his behalf by his son Mr. Jafferjee Vuleebhoy, the following:—consisting of quantity of military and woollen socks and stockings for ladies, gentlemen and children's (of sizes); khaki cloth, green rap cloth, cotton tape, table cloth, leather belts with buckles, woollen, thread, &c. &c., will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 1st September 1890.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION Including Postage.

Twelve months .... Rs. 26
Six months .... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay, or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE, Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE. No. 723.

SEALED TENDERS for WASHING TROOP BEDDING, SALOON LINEN, &c., by contract will be received by the undersigned through registered post up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Gun-fire) on the 6th September, 1890.

For further particulars see Bombay *Government Gazette* of the 28th August, 1890 or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT., Resident Transport Officer.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 26th Aug. 1890.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH (Interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, for the first half-year ending 30th June, 1890, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after Monday, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 28th August 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, August 30th, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 28th August to 5th September, 1890, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WATER PIPES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, offers for the PURCHASE of about 1,800 Cast Iron WATER PIPES, 12" in dia. in 9 ft. lengths together with necessary bends, the whole weighing about 800 tons.

Offers are invited for the whole or any less quantity, delivered at the Parel Stores Depot, where they are now lying, or at any station on this Railway.

The Pipes may be seen on application to the undersigned.

W. H. HUSSEY, Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd August, 1890.

QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ending 30 June, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 8 Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 1st September, 1890, to registered shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK, & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th August, 1890.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August to 1st September, 1890, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 316 OF 1888.

THUCKER VASSONJEE MUNJEE and LALBHAI GOCULDAS, both of Bombay, Hindoos residing at Girgaum Back Road and Bhooleshwar, respectively two of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DAMODAR MADHOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GORCHANDASS DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, VULLUBDASS DAMODHUR of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar Tank, and the Honorable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM Her Majesty's Advocate General for Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1889, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Damodhar Madhavjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 16th day of September, 1886, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one calender month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 389 OF 1887.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nepean sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

GEMINIANO DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, LUIS PHILIP DE ROZARIO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagaon, and SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street Mazagaon, GEMINIANO DE SOUZA JUNIOR and MARGARIDA ERNISTINA DE SOUZA both of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and PLINY JOSEPH DE SOUZA MARIA ELIZA DE SOUZA and MARIA PHILOTHEA DE SOUZA, all three of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawarence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and minors by their guardian ad litem HENRY FRANCIS SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon .... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit bearing date the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the state and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and of his Transferees Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas, and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, and of the abovenamed defendants Geminiano de Souza, Luis Philip de Rozario, Sebastian Joseph de Souza, Geminiano de Souza Junior, Margarida Ernestina de Souza and of Pliny Joseph de Souza, Maria Eliza de Souza and Maria Philothea de Souza, the minors by their guardian ad litem Henry Francis Soares or any of them in the following properties namely.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcels of land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow and dwelling-houses, stables, and other outhouses, standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Lawrence de Lima Street at Mazagon, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos, 151, 152, 191, 191 and 383, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No, 55 and 122, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the Government land leased to the late G. de Souza and hereafter described as Lot No. II. on or towards the south partly by the property of the representatives of Dadabhoy Darookha awalla, and partly by the second Carpenter Street, on or towards the east by a Public passage leading from Cassarwada to the Dockyard Road called Carpenter Street, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the family of the said defendant, Geminiano de Souza now deceased.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the eastern side of the Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 73, old Survey No. 733, new Survey No. 3135, and registered in the Register Book marked letter E of Leasehold property in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates, under Ward Nos. 5078, 5079, 5080 and 5081, and Street Nos. (1), (2), 57 and 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a Municipal sweepers passage, on or towards the south by the property of the late G. de Souza and hereinbefore described as Lot No. I, on or towards the east partly by the Carpenter Street, and partly by the house of Narayen Withoba, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the third defendant, Sebastian Joseph de Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees, Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, No. 29 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 900xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	5	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	162½
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and	300	500	all	50	535
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	162½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	100
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		0	65

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	455
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	530xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	530
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	840
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	520xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	360
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12	247½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	405
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,190
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	635
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	340
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,320
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	620
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	295
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	600
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	5	990
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000		630

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	105xd
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	835
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	800
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	353
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	400	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,550
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

It is said that M. Ribot has been examining a scheme for a Trans-African railway from Algeria through the Sahara and on to the Cape of Good Hope.

News has reached Vienna from Russia to the effect that all the infantry and artillery soldiers recruited in 1885, 1886, and 1887 are to be discharged into the reserves immediately after the forthcoming summer manœuvres. Moreover, from the beginning of next year the term of service is to be reduced from five to four years for the whole of the infantry and foot artillery.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Football at the Co-operage, 5-45 p.m.
Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, 6 p.m.
St. Patrick's Club "At Home," Fort Convent School, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Wennington Hall (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Assam (s), and Labourdonnais (s), from Aden.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th:—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa, &c.; Locksley Hall (s), Karachi; King Arthur (s), Jeddah, &c.; Drachenfels (s), Antwerp and Hamburg; City of Edinburgh (s), Bassein; Armenia (s), Marseilles, &c.; and Chilka (s), Galle. Yesterday:—Kistna (s), for Persian Gulf.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. King Arthur left the dock on Friday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Locksley Hall and the s. s. Armenia left the dock on Saturday.

I. M. Railway.—The railway traffic for the week ending the 23rd August, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 3,327, in receipts.

Bombay Swimming Club.—Messrs. F. Gymer and E. Pyrke won the two preliminary heats in the Breast Stroke Race at the Back Bay Baths, on Saturday afternoon.

Association Football.—There will be a practice match this evening for the Rovers' Football Club, at 5-15 p.m., on the Cooperage. All members are requested to attend.

Chess Tournament.—In the fourth section of the Chess Tournament, Sassoon Institute, Mr. M. N. Kuka plays Mr. W. Hoffmann. Mr. N. K. Masani receiving a bye, will play the winner.

Lost or stolen.—Gunnoo Mahadoo, a mill-labourer, reports that in a quarrel, which took place between him and some Mahomedans on Friday evening, near the Mustan Tank, one of them assaulted him with a stick, knocking him down. He had Rs. 70 in currency notes in his hand at the time and when he rose to his feet he could not find them. He gave chase his assailants, but they ran away and escaped.

Theft on Boardship.—Mr. Lyon, Chief Officer of the s. s. Malwa, lying in Bombay Harbour, reports the theft of his watch and chain, valued at £17, from his cabin, on the 27th ultimo. The watch is a small one, with blue figures on case outside, and plain at the back. The chain is of gold, curb pattern, and had attached to it a half sixpence, gilt, a small gold key, and a silver cigar cutter. The complainant left Bombay in the s. s. Sutlej on Friday last.

The Dispute about Rs. 1,000.—The case of John Michael Simon *vs.* Mrs. Sarah Greengrass was resumed on Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Richardson. Mr. De Souza appeared on behalf of Mrs. Greengrass, the defendant, and the complainant in person. The Magistrate, upon the evidence, held that the transaction between the two parties concerned was purely a civil matter, and consequently referred the parties to a Civil Court.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture ...Semiramide..................Rossini.
Gavotte ...Stephanie..................Czibulka.
Valse ......Faine Voices..................Crowe.
Selection...Nebucodonosor..................Verdi.
Valse ......Soriee d' Etc..................Waldteufel.
Selection...Iolanthe..................Sullivan.
Polka ......Holly Bush..................Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Juvenile Thief.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Holdway charged a Hindoo lad, named Hurry Shaba, aged 16 years, with stealing a cotton sheet, valued at 8 annas, the property of the Mazagon Mill. The accused, it appears, concealed the sheet in his copper kettle on the date in question while leaving the mill, and carried it off without detection. He was arrested by the Police on Friday, while endeavouring to dispose of the article at a tea shop in Mazagon, when it was discovered that he had stolen the sheet from the Mazagon Mill, where he was employed. Hurry Shaba, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to be flogged fifteen stripes with a light rattan.

The "Rast Goftar" Defamation Case.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Pestonji appeared before Mr. Cooper and asked for a postponement in the above case, which was fixed for to-day, as the complainant had received a telegram from Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, counsel for the prosecution, stating that as he would in every likelihood be unable to attend the hearing, the case might be fixed for Monday next. Mr. Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu, Hormusji, and Chichgar, on behalf of the defence, objected to this postponement, as the case had been going on since the 26th of August last. His Worship requested the respective parties to appear before him to-day, to settle the fixture of the case.

Death of Inspector G. F. Young.—The respect in which Mr. G. F. Young, late inspector in the Bombay police force, was held during his life-time, was evidenced by the large attendance at his funeral. He died at his residence, Mahim, on Friday, of failure of the heart's action; and leaves a widow and two young children. He was a well-informed and intelligent police officer, who joined the force about eight years ago. The funeral left his house, Bhoywadee, at Mahim, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, reaching Sewree Cemetery before 8 a.m. Among those who followed it were Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendents Crummy, Sweeney, McDermott, Ingram, Jones, and a number of police inspectors and constables, with their wives.

Fatal Tram Car Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Jyanand Pittamber, aged 30 years. Deceased was a Brahmin mendicant, and lived at Shaik Memon Street. He was blind of his right eye, and could see with difficulty with his other. At 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, while running across the Parel Road, he was knocked down and run over by a tram car before the driver of the car had time to put on his brake and stop the car. The driver whistled and called out to the deceased on seeing him running towards the car. The front wheel of the car passed over both the deceased's legs and crushed them. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he died at 7-30 yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A European Leper.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a European Leper, named George Blake, was charged by Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. Richardson, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any means of subsistence. The police officer stated that the accused was handed over to the police that morning by the secretary of the Church Missionary Society, to whom he had been a source of annoyance of late asking for alms. He is a leper and apparently a little out of his mind. Considering the nature of the disease he is suffering from he will not be received in the Government Workhouse. Blake had been sent to the Leper Asylum at Trombay on a previous occasion, but ran away from it. The Magistrate asked the man whether he would go back to the Leper Hospital at Trombay, and Blake replied in the affirmative. His Worship thereupon made an order that he should be taken to the Leper Hospital at Trombay, and that expenses incurred for his conveyance there should be paid from funds of the Presidency Magistrate's Court's Poor-box.

The Khandalla Sanitaria.—A correspondent, signing himself "A Voice from the Hills," writes as follows about Khandalla as a health resort:—The rime that blinded our eyes during the monsoon has now almost cleared away, so that we can once more enjoy the beautiful scenery around us. The high peaks which were so long hidden by thick clouds are now seen clothed with the richest verdure. The clear weather, and the sweet singing of the birds combine in making our life thoroughly enjoyable. The roads are now being repaired, and as to the sanitary arrangement Dr. Weir in an article, headed "Is Khandalla a Sanitarium," which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* sometime ago, said that the present state of things is not at all satisfactory. I fully agree with Dr. Weir's views on the subject. In fact, our tank, the water, of which is used for drinking by almost all the villagers, is not in the state it ought to be. The monsoon water runs in rivulets into the tank washing down all the filth it comes in contact with into the water, polluting it and making it greatly detrimental to public health. Up to this time nothing has been done to preserve the tank water unpolluted.

The late Mr. Patrick Ryan.—A London correspondent of the *Indian Spectator*, writing by the mail of the 8th August, says:—By telegram we hear of the sudden decease, at Poona, of another old servant of the Bombay Government, Mr. Patrick Ryan, who, I presume, was at his post in your police court only last week. Most of the men who knew him at the time of his early service in the Secretariat—notably Sir Henry Anderson, which takes us back to the Mutiny period—will have passed away, so it may be permissible to recall Mr. Ryan when he was at his best. Though only an "Uncovenanted" and Assistant Secretary, he often rendered peculiarly valuable service to the Bombay Government, and was greatly trusted by Sir Bartle Frere and other members of various Executive Councils, who had to rely on his personal knowledge of affairs on the Political side of the Secretariat as also in relation to much of the inner history of the Judicial and Educational Departments. His acquaintance with both the Political Officers and Native Chiefs of Western India was intimate and extensive; and on this account, if no other, it is a matter for regret that death has cut short his prospect of approaching retirement, in which he might have jotted down many very interesting reminiscences of notable men and stirring times passed away.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

On Friday last, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., executed a trust-deed, by which he made over a sum of Rs. 3,75,500, to the trustees appointed for the management of an Anglo-Vernacular High School for the education of poor Parsee children, to be established in Bombay, under the name of the "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution." Although the nominal value of the promissory notes is Rs. 3,50,000, yet with the interest last accrued due on them and other increments their present value comes to Rs. 3,62,000. To this is to be added a sum of Rs. 13,500, the accumulations of interest, intended for charitable purposes, accrued due on the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust settlement of twenty-five lakhs of rupees; so that the total value of Mr. Byramjee's gift for the proposed charitable institution amounts to more than three and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. The trustees appointed for the institution are—Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman, during his life-time, and Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Bengalee, C. I. E., Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Byramjee's grand-son; Pestonjee N. Wadia, Mr. Byramjee's private secretary; and Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Jamaspjee Ashburner, head manager in the Currency Exchange Department in Bombay. It is proposed at present to start the charity with the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular High School teaching up to the Matriculation Standard; and Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia, a gentleman of high attainments and brother of the present Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, will probably be appointed its superintendent. The trust-deed leaves large discretionary powers to the managing trustees to open one or more schools and to adapt the scope and usefulness of the charity to any altered state of circumstances, and thus to carry out the original aim of the donor thoroughly and satisfactorily, unhampered by any technical difficulties. The children of poor Parsees are as a matter of course to be admitted into the school, but the provisions of the deed are plastic enough for the admission, at the discretion of the trustees, of the children of middle-class as well as well-to-do Parsees. The trustees at first contemplated the purchase, for the use of the proposed institution, the use of a house in the Fort, known as "Nowrojee Wadia's house," which about a year ago was sold to a Mahomedan, at an auction sale for Rs. 52,000. The trustees expected to purchase it for about Rs. 70,000; but since the premature and injudicious disclosure of the trustees' intention in the columns of a contemporary, the owner has raised the price by about Rs. 30,000, that is to a lakh of rupees; and the intention of the trustees in the interests of the charity has been thus far defeated. The *Rast Goftar*, speaking of the proposed institution in its issue of yesterday, says:—

"Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., has earned the lasting gratitude of his community by giving the splendid sum of Rs. 3,50,000 for an Anglo-Vernacular School for the Parsees. The charity is as munificent as it is well considered. With the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Benevolent Institution, the Petit Orphanage, and the New School, the Parsee poor will not much want for free educational institutions. It was but a very few days ago that the trustees of the Parsee Panchayet issued an appeal to the Parsees for funds for widening the scope of usefulness of the Sir J. J. Institution, where the candidates for admission are far in excess of the accommodation, and Mr. Byramjee's donation of three lakhs-and-a-half is indirectly a most satisfactory response to the appeal. We do not, however, mean to say that a general subscription, in the true sense of the term, should not now be raised among the community. We depend too much upon a few of our rich men for charitable institutions. We have not yet advanced so far in charity and self-reliance as to make up magnificent totals out of small subscriptions. Our welfare and advancement will depend largely on the development of our intellectual, moral, and active faculties, and so far as things have gone with us, we are not without tolerably ample means for the equipment of our men for the battle of life. Mr. Byramjee's munificence has added in no small measure to those means, and we earnestly trust that the administration of the charity will be left in hands that will know how to make the most of it."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—It affords us sincere pleasure to observe the latest munificence of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. It is highly gratifying to the Parsee community that one of its prominent and wealthy members has so promptly and liberally responded to what was really a call of duty, namely, making further provision for the growing members of the poorer classes who seek elemosynary elementary education. This is one of the largest Parsee charities since Mr. Nusserwanji Petit endowed ten lakhs for the Parsee Orphanage. By this fresh deed of sterling benevolence Mr. Byramjee has laid the whole Parsee community under his deepest obligations.

THE MUNMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday forenoon, at the registered office of the Company, Don Tad Third Row, Khoja Moholla. Mr. Mooljee Jewraj, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June was submitted to the meeting:—The directors observe that they had to struggle, as in the year 1886, against the active competition between the ginning factories at Dhulia. A reduction of about 25 to 30 per cent. was made in the ginning rate in order to attract a good portion of the crop and retain the customers. The quantity ginned in the company's factories was 18,552 cwts. more than that of the last year. Had the competition above referred to not been so keen, the result would have been more satisfactory. However, your directors think the result of the present year not in any way disappointing or unsatisfactory. The number of bales pressed was 34,901, and cotton ginned 72,395 cwts. The balance of profit and loss account shows a credit of Rs. 31,374, which with Rs. 10,091-9-1, being the amount carried forward from the profits of the last year, amount to Rs. 41,465-9-1, out of which your directors recommend that Rs. 21,000 be appropriated for paying a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, and to carry forward Rs. 20,465-9-1. The only debt for which acceptance has been given is to the Bank of Bombay, and is for Rs. 50,000; and this has been always rendered necessary, as your buildings and machinery had cost nearly Rs. 3,96,294, while the subscribed capital of the company is Rs. 3,50,000. The excess must therefore be wiped off. Your directors have, therefore, carried forward Rs. 20,465-9-1 in profit and loss account, with a view to see hereafter how much they may transfer out of the said sum to the building and machinery account. Your directors regret to state that Mr. Jehangir B. Vacha, who was one of the directors from the time the company was formed, died in the beginning of June last; that in his place Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee was appointed a director, but he resigned on account of pressure of work. Since then your directors do not see at present the necessity of appointing a fourth director. The last advices of the Khandeish cotton crop lead the directors to hope that the next year will be a prosperous one, a much larger area having been sown, and rain has so far been very satisfactory.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 15 per share; re-electing Mr. Mooljeebhoy Jewraji as a director of the company; and reappointing Mr. Framjee Tamoolji as the auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year, his renumeration to be Rs. 125.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, August 30.
10 p.m. ... ... 76·9

SUNDAY, August 31.
6 a.m. ... ... 75·1
10 a.m. ... ... 78·3
2 p.m. ... ... 80·6
4 p.m. ... ... 80·4

MADRAS MILITARY REDUCTIONS.

The extent to which the Government of India has succeeded in reducing the strength of the Madras Army without attracting the notice of Parliament, writes the *Madras Mail*, is indicated by the following table which shows the distribution of Madras Native Regiments (exclusive of Artillery,) on the 30th of June 1857, the date of the commencement of the mutiny of the Bengal Army, and the 30th June of the current year:—

MADRAS CAVALRY.

	30th June 1857.	30th June 1890.
1st Regt.	Trichinopoly	Lancers. { Secunderabad.
2nd „	Sholapore	Kamptee.
3rd „	Arcot	Bangalore.
4th „	Kamptee	Bellary.
5th „	Bellary	*Disbanded* 1860.
6th „	Jaulnah	Do. 1860.
7th „	Secunderabad	Do. 1860.
8th „	Bangalore	Do. 1857.

MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Hd. Qrs.	Dowlaishweram	H. Q.	Bangalore.
A. Com.	Kimedy	No. 1 Co.	Bangalore.
B. „	Deccan	„ 2 „	Bangalore.
C. „	Dowlaishweram	„ 3 „	Secunderabad.
D. „	Rangooon	„ 4 „	Bangalore.
E. „	Dowlaishweram	„ 5 „	Mandalay.
F. „	Bezwarah	„ 6 „	Mandalay.
G. „	Thayet-myoo	Depot „	Bangalore.
H. „	Padowng-myoo	B. „	Bangalore.
I. „	Tongboo	Burma „	Mandalay.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

1st Regt.	Secunderabad (Pioneers)	Trichinopoly.
2nd „	Quilon	Gungow.
3rd „	Cannanore	Madras.
4th „	Thayet-myoo (Pioneers)	Bangalore.
5th „	Berhampore	Cuttack.
6th „	Rangoon	Mandalay.
7th „	Masulipatam	Mangalore.
8th „	Tonghoo	Rangoon.
9th „	Samulcottah	Madras.
10th „	Rangoon	*Disbanded* 1890.
11th „	Cannanore	Bhamo.
12th „	Rangoon	*Disbanded* 1890.
13th „	Moulmein	Bangalore.
14th „	Singapore	Bellary.
15th „	Thayet-myoo	Secunderabad.
16th „	Mangalore	Secunderabad.
17th „	Madras	Quilon.
18th „	Vellore	*Disbanded* 1864.
19th „	Bangalore	Mandalay.
20th „	French Rocks	Shwebo.
21st „	Paulghaut	Secunderabad.
22nd „	Secunderabad	Meiktila.
23rd „	Russelcondah	Belgaum.
24th „	Secunderabad	Thayet-myoo.
25th „	Trichinopoly	Bangalore.
26th „	Kamptee	Secunderabad.
27th „	Vellore	Berhampore.
28th „	Hoosungabad	Vizianagram.
29th „	Penang	Cannanore.
30th „	Cuddapah	Belgaum.
31st „	Vizianagram	Moulmein.
32nd „	Kimedy	Mandalay.
33rd „	Kamptee	*Disbanded* 1890.
34th „	Kamptee	Do. 1882.
35th „	Trichnopoly	Do. 1882.
36th „	Hurryhur	Do. 1882.
37th „	Madras	Do. 1882.
38th „	Shnaygheen	Do. 1882.
39th „	Singapore	Do. 1882.
40th „	Thayet-myoo	Do. 1882.
41st „	Cuttack	Do. 1882.
42nd „	Secunderabad	Do. 1864.
43rd „	Secunderabad	Do. 1864.
44th „	Thayet-myoo	Do. 1864.
45th „	Rangoon	Do. 1862.
46th „	Henzada	Do. 1862.
47th „	Bellary	Do. 1862.
48th „	Moulmein	Do. 1862.
49th „	Bellary	Do. 1862.
50th „	Bangalore	Do. 1862.
51st „	Palamcottah	Do. 1862.
52nd „	Mercara	Do. 1862.

The 8th Regiment of Cavalry was disbanded for alleged "mutinous symptoms"; but the allegation was not satisfactorily established. Mutiny was in the air in Bengal at any rate, and the Regiment was regarded at the time of its disbandment as the victim of an error of judgment on the part of the authorities, that was due to the general uncertainty throughout India as to the reliability of any native troops in the employ of the East India Company. The 18th Madras Infantry was disbanded on account of its "being in an unsatisfactory condition." It was under orders for Burma, and it exhibited reluctance to embark. The 10th, the 12th, and 33rd Infantry were recently disbanded in order that three Regiments for Burma might be formed without putting the State to extra expense. All the other Regiments indicated were disbanded for "Financial reasons" or in order that funds might be saved in the South for expenditure in the North of India. The strength of corps on the Madras Establishment on the dates mentioned was as follows:—

	30th June 1857. Regts &c.	Com. Office	Othrs	30th June 1890. Regts &c.	Com. Office	Othrs
Staff Corps: Gen. List	..	..	..	..	156	..
British Cavalry	..	46	331	..	58	1,204
Madras Cavalry	8	288	3,032	..	84	1,904
Horse B Madras Art	..	43	700	..	..	..
Batty, Horse Artillery	..	..	..	3	15	471
Battn. Foot Artillery	..	144	1,700	..	..	..
Battn. Field Artillery	..	..	..	10	50	1,570
Gun Lascar Company	2	4	122	..	..	..
Mountain Battery	..	..	..	1	5	106
Golunduaza Artillery	..	57	571	..	..	..
Garrison Batty. Art	..	..	..	5	25	575
Madras Engineers	..	75	..	..	..	..
Royal Engineers	..	..	..	..	47	..
Madras Sap & Miners	..	47	1,239	..	50	1,560
British Infantry	3	150	1,458	10	300	9,840
Madras Europeans	3	174	2,850	..	..	..
Governor's Body Guard	..	..	..	..	8	120
Native Infantry	52	2,600	42,900	29	725	23,751
European Veterans	..	8	238	..	..	..
Native Veterans Battn	2	160	2,396	..	..	..
Total Strength		3,796	57,537		1,523	41,101
All ranks		61,333			42,624	

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

H. E. the Governor speaking at Mrs. Kirkham's Garden-party at Poona spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been very much interested in what we have just heard and I may say I accepted the office which was offered to me with readiness and with pleasure. In one respect, indeed, the use of this Association is not so patent in India as it is in England except, of course, as regards its educational work. The objects of the society are to encourage friendly relations between natives of England and natives of India, and the uses of such an Association in England, especially in London, are evident. Every year more and more of the latter are crossing the "black water," earnest in their endeavours to prepare themselves in the best schools for the legal and civil service professions; and in that hive of busy human beings, mostly occupied with their own cares, anxious in their own affairs, it might well happen that without the opportunities afforded by this and a not very dissimilar Association,—the Northbrook Club—that young Hindus would have no chance of enjoying those social amenities which these associations do afford; and having lived their few years there, solitary and unnoticed, would leave England convinced that no warmth of feeling for India, no interest in or care for her peoples flows beneath our cold and reserved exterior. That would be a mistake, the warmth of feeling is there, but the crust of insular reserve has to be broken through and this association is one of the implements useful and active for the purpose. (Hear.) It has been my pleasure to take part in the gatherings of both the N. I. Association and of the Northbrook Club, and the need for them in England is undoubted. The study of history, and the audience of orators, who may or not be competent exponents of the subject of their remarks, will not by themselves produce that clear comprehension of the needs and aims of a country; something more is necessary and that is an acquaintance as personal as possible with the customs, habits, and modes of thought of its people. For many years India has been able to judge of the Englishman as he is in India—in no way distinguishable to the sense of the English visitor, except that he has exchanged the conventional chimne-pot for a solar topee, from the Englishman at home. Now steam has put it in the power of young Indians to make his acquaintance at home amongst his native fogs and to judge for themselves whether there is much difference. I hope that movement will extend. (Hear, hear.) I hope that the opportunities of study in good and practical schools at home and the chances of employment in other pursuits beside those of the Bar or the Civil Service will bring to England more and more visitors from India. The closer acquaintance will do us both good; as Shakespeare said "Home keeping youth have ever homely wits', and sight of other worlds than this of India will broaden the views of those who do face the sea, whilst it will give many Englishmen, who cannot get away from home, the opportunity, if they will but avail themselves of it, of a closer and I think quite as useful an insight into manners and modes of thought as the study of Indian history. Under these circumstances I can but wish welfare and extension to the societies I have named at home. (Applause). But when one turns to India itself it is not so easy to see at first sight the need of such an institution as this. It would appear as if there is nothing to prevent our availing ourselves, English and Indians, of each other's society in our leisure moments. (Laughter.) Business brings us together every day and should pave the way to the more agreeable acquaintanceship of social life; to myself, but a new comer, it certainly appears that to the extent admitted by native custom, we are, each in our own way, endeavouring to draw closer the bonds of mutual respect. I have been told, and I have heard again this afternoon, that what has been done in this way is but of very recent growth, and that it requires the efforts of such an association as this to keep life in the movement. But, ladies and gentlemen, in the life of nation s discoveries like steam and the telegraph, a powerful institution like the Press, which has but to respect itself to be indeed as well as in name free, (hear, hear), are of but recent growth. The prejudices of custom are not to be broken through with comfort by rule and regulation intercourse with other nationalities, a closer acquaintance with the customs of others, an insight into their ways of thought and throughout a little mutual forbearance will effect and indeed are effecting changes in the customary system of India as effectually as the most stringent laws. Scientific discoveries are doing their work; and institutions such as this are doing theirs, and we should welcome the aid of each and all. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and Gentlemen, we have—got to live together, we have a common object—the protection of India from external attack and from internal dissatisfaction. By a little blindness to each other's faults, and generous recognition of each other's virtues, by closer and more social relations, we shall be able to present such a united front as will hurl back the one, and will prevent the other before there is need for a cure. Therefore, both here and in England I wish success to everything that is bringing each race into more friendly relations. (Loud applause.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 28.

Beamish, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, on sick leave.

August 29.

Stevenson, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on privilege leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—August 29.

Nuttall, Major, Bo, 21st Bo I, on leave, to Poona.
Lister, Captain, Bo, R E, on leave, to Poona.
Jennett, Captain, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Bickford, Captain, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.

For the week commencing Monday, 1st Sept, 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters:—

Morning drills.

Tuesday, 2nd, and Thursday 4th—7 a.m.—Gun drill.

Evening drills.

Wednesday, 3rd, 6-30 p. m.—Carbine drill for Recruits.

Friday, 5th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 1st September, 1890.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall at 8-30 to-night. All recruits are requested to attend, as well as N. C. Officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

Volunteer Reserve.

2. Gentlemen residing in Bombay who may wish to join the Volunteer (Rifle) Reserve are requested to send in their names, address, occupation, age and former service, if any, to the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on or before Saturday, the 6th September 1890.

3. The Commanding officer has been pleased to great leave of absence to Vol. P. J. A. Souza, "E" Coy., from the 30th August to the 3rd November 1890.

Bombay Light Horse.

4. There will be riding drill for all recruits on Wednesday, the 3rd, and Saturday, the 6th instant, at 7 a.m. at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain cloths. Military bridles to be worn.

5. There will be sword drill for all Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 5th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office Head-Quarters,
Poona, 29th August, 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bo Lancers—Lieut C W W Gabb, Offg Wing Officer, 25th Regt (3rd Bo Rifle Regt) Bo I to officiate as Sqdn Officer on probation.

13th Bo I—Lieut W C Walton, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, to be Qr-Mr, with effect from the 3rd Aug 1890.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between the undermentioned 2nd Lts recently commissioned from the Royal Military Academy:—

I—L C Livingstone-Learmouth, No. 15 Batty Western Division and J H Lawrence-Archer, 4th Fd Batty, R A.

II—H D De Pree, No 5 Battery Southern Division, and H J Cotter, 18th Fd Batty, R A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Lts C Battiscombe, 36 Fd Batty and J G Geddes, 1st Field Batty, R. A.

Army Order No 316 of the 27th June last, directing Lieut H C Smith, 2nd Rl Dub Fus, to proceed to take up the appointment of Lieut in the Infy School Corps of the Dominion of Canada, is hereby cancelled.

Intimation has been received from Horse Guards that the undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence:—

18th Hussars—Lieut C H Hope, (attached to Cavy Depot, pending embarkation for India) to remain in England from 5th Aug, 1890, to 23rd Jan 1891, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer and medical officer have leave of absence:—

22nd Bo I—Capt A L B Hughes, (s c) to Mount Abu from 8th Sept to 7th Nov 1890, on (p a) under Rule 10 of the furlough Regulations of 1875, the first 60 days to be on full staff pay.

Sub-Medl Dept—1st Grade Assist Apothecary C A Boyce to remain at Karachi for 182 days on medical certificate in continuation of the leave granted in A O 146 of 1890, under the furlough Rules of 1875.

HIGH COURT.—September 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

273-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Poonamchund Kooshal vs Bhanji Jootha and others.
384-90—Crawford, B B and B—Narayan Kushaba Khot vs Bhowaji Shiwaji and others.
403-90—Jefferson, B D and R—The Luckmidas Khimji S and W Co vs Purmanundas Jeevandas.
409-90—In person—Mir Yakubali Mir Mohah-i-Ali vs Sha Mohundas Vulubdas.

Postponed Long Causes.

58-90—Little, S F and N—The Delhi and Northern Indian Flour Mills Co vs Sheonarayen Rungilal and others—Tyabji and D.
551-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—H C and B, T and D, and P and R.
189-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Bapty Brothers vs The Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford, B B and B.
577-89—Chalk, W and S—J J de Souza and another vs Sheriff Gangjee and another.
217-90—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

August 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., will spend the recess in the United States and Japan, where he goes to further study the intricacies of postal reform.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's seteam-ship Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, with ballast.

The City Line steam-ship City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, sailed on Saturday last for Bassein with ballast.

The steam-ship Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain Thos. Lintig, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp and Hamburg with a general cargo.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Imperatrix, 2,439 tons, Captain F Egger, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Promler, Mr P H Huggett, Mr A Mahler, Mr Gabriel, Mrs Henna Moses, and 21 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday last, for Marmagoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. D'Lima one friend and child, Mr P V D'Souza, Miss Gomes and sister, and 67 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 480 tons, Captain W L Stewart, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C White, Mrs Hussen, one friend and one boy, Bai Jambai, Mrs M Manasseh, Mr F Wallis and seventy deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rufford Hall	2486	Millard	B	E. Bates & Co.
„ City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	D K	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Inchmarlo	1923	Eno	L	K. Nixon.
„ Drachenfels	1459	Linteg	L	Glade & Co.
„ Huzara	207	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Peveril	1975	Walters	P	K. Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karachi .... 530 Nacoda ....Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

				No.	
S.S. Nubia	2	19	Knox	1	W & A Graham&Co
„ D. Balduino	3	44	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni
„ Bisagno	1	99	Orengo	4	F. Bozzoni
„ Teheran	6	84	Sams	5	P. and O. S. N. Co.
„ Imperatrix	2	40	Egger	7	A H Lloyds S. N Co.
„ Chilka	1	50	Wadge	8	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Busheer		539	Rothwell	9	K. Nixon and Co.
„ Baghdad		809	Whitehead	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Etolia		2113	Billenge	12	K. Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Wennington Hall	Kilvert	Cardiff, Aug 1.
31	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden, Aug. 15.
	Labourdonnais (s)	Schnitz	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmagoa, &c.
	Locksley Hall (s)	Collin	Karachi.
	King Arthur (s)	MacAllister	Jeddah, &c.
	Drachenfels (s)	Lintig	Antwerp & Hamburg
	Cy. of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Bassein.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Marseilles, &c.
	Chilka (s)	Wadge	Galle.
31	Kistna (s)	Stewart	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Roma began to load on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein, via Calcutta.

The steamer Imperatrix, Captain Egger, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
26	Sultan s	Johnson	Jeddah, Aug 9.
	Kaiser-i-Hind s	Atkinson	London, July 25.
	Madras s	Warrington	Rangoon, Aug 18.
	Maharani s	Budd	Moulmein, Aug 19.
27	Gutenfels s	Freeden	Hamburg, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

August 26.—Steamer Clan Macpherson.
August 27.—Steamers Pallas and Palitana, and barque Ganges.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
28	Nurjehan s	Calcutta.
	Clan Macpherson s	Calcutta.
29	Asia s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
27	M. Meanatchy s	Singapore.
	Chyebassa s	London.
28	Elba s	Rangoon.
	Nurjehan s	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 30.

From Liverpool.

City of Edinburg s—50 cases soap, A Shaikadum; 16 casks silicate of soda, Glade and Co; 125 cases medicine of other sorts, H Ballantine and Sons.

Peveril s—100 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy; 300 boxes bar soap, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 250 boxes bar soap, H Ahmed.

Locksley Hall s—5 cases soap, E Russooljee; 13 cases chemical, &c, Treacher and Co; 25 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Sons.

From Glasgow.

Clan Macgregor s—10 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.

Arabia s—200 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

From London.

Peshawar s—4 cases camphor, N Mooljee and Co; 4 cases camphor, S Pestonjee Kerrawalla; 25 bottles quicksilver, R Jewraj; 16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 6 cases aniline dyes, S Poput; 12 cases cheese, bacon, and ham, Phillips and Co.

Huzara s—1 case medicine and 4 cases soap, E Russooljee; 20 drums varnish, T F Bengalee; 7 cases cheese, 10 cases oilmenstores and 3 cases soap, B Nuzerally; 6 cases cheese and 6 cases oilmenstores, D Burjorjee; 300 boxes candles, A Ahmedjee; 73 cases port sherry, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Antwerp.

Huzara s—86 cases windowglass, M Ebramjee; 150 cases candles, A H Abdoolally; 102 cases windowglass, S Ebramjee.

Kangra s—20 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

Drachenfels s—301 boxes candles, H Ahmed; 300 cases candles, N Hussonally; 6 cases aniline, E Hubiboola.

From Hamburg.

Drachenfels s—4 cases glassware, F M Raysee; 50 cases matches, A M Hussonally; 50 cases matches, S A S Davoodbhoy; 25 cases matches, E Davoodbhoy.

Trifels s—10 cases rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cowasjee.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—10 cases pianofortes, Marcks and Co; 28 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 16 cases glassware, &c., Jaffer Runmull; 94 bales papers, Hugo Schwer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 30.

For Liverpool.

Nubia s—181¼ cwts cloves, Warden and Co; 70 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 45 bales wool, F D Shroff; 74 bales cotto nfly, M Bhimjee.

From Antwerp.

Etolia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwts castorseed, F L Batlibhai and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Inchamar'o s—999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

D Balduino s—500 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co; 7,500 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—150 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—35 tons old iron, R Tyebjee and Co.

Teheran s—55 chests opium, The P and O Co; 21 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 38 cwts ooplete, 30 cwts bysabole and 40 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo; 81 cwts ooplete and 18 cwts gum, M Dawoodbhoy; 50 bales twist, L Cutchra; 75 bales twist, P F Talati; 50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Bisagno s—37 bales twist, F Rustom Papa.

For Yokohama.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 25 bales twist, F Rustom Papa.
Teheran s—25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 20 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co.

For Kobe.

Teheran s—45 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 30 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.
Bisagno s—13 bales twist, F Rustom Papa; 71 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

Writing on Aug. 13, the *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent says:—The Treasury has bought 800,000 ounces of silver for August under the old law, and will buy 2,780,000 ounces under the new law. Three hundred and ten thousand ounces were bought the day the mail left.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

AN AYAH holding excellent testimonials and being a good sailor offers her services to take CHARGE of a CHILD or CHILDREN on the way to England. Address "ZARABI," care of this office.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

OUR CUSTOMERS please note that owing to favourable exchange we are now giving a DISCOUNT of 2 Annas in each Rupee on purchases of Rs. 8 and upwards to clear stock.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

FRENCH and Genoa or Italian roofing, &c., paving tiles, can now be had very very cheap on account of rise in exchange. Before buying elsewhere please inquire at our office. SORABSHAH and Co., 109, Medow's Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, most commodious Hotel unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. TERMS MODERATE.

WANTED, an experienced European CARDING MASTER, for a large Cotton Mill up-country. Salary Rs. 400 per month. Apply in writing enclosing copies of certificates to "A. B. C." care of this paper.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry. Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 Annas.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AIR-GUNS of all kinds, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200. Ammunition and Springs of all kinds to Air-Guns always on hand.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld. Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality. Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries. Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OOTACAMUND.
FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing:—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.

Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

Acreage about 24·49.

Well Timbered Park-like grounds.

There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.

As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.

Apply to
CAPT. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,
Secretary and Member of Committee,
Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
Ootacamund.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30.

A FURTHER advance of $\frac{5}{8}$d. per oz. in Silver in London, making the price 54$\frac{5}{8}$d., is advised by last evening's telegrams; while Rupee Securities were $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. higher in Fours, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in 4$\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., at £90$\frac{1}{2}$ for the former, and 91$\frac{5}{8}$ for the latter. Extra allotments of Council Bills, for two lakhs, were made on Bombay at 1s. 8 13-16d., and afterwards two lakhs more at 1s. 8$\frac{7}{8}$d, the latter rate being the same as the extreme price obtained for the extra Bills on Thursday, and the former 1-16d. higher. Consols were unchanged at 96$\frac{3}{8}$; but there was an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. in the market rate of Discount on short London Bills, which thus stands the same as that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 3$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In Paris, French Rentes were $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. lower, at 94$\frac{1}{2}$. Exchange on London was again a centime higher, at fcs. 25·27. The only changes reported by to-day's financial telegram are a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Four per cent. Rupee Paper, and of $\frac{1}{8}$ in 4$\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at £90 and £91$\frac{1}{4}$, respectively.

In General Produce, Linseed was firm, and Bombay seed was 6d. per quarter higher, both ready and to arrive, at 46s. 6d. and 46s. respectively ex-quay. The Wheat Market had become firm again, and the late decline of $\frac{1}{2}$d. per cental on spot No. 1 Soft White, and Soft Red, in Liverpool, had been recovered, 7s. 7$\frac{1}{2}$d. and 7s. 3$\frac{1}{2}$d. ex-quay being again quoted. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, at 2,230,000 quarters, shows an increase of 60,000 quarters on the previous Friday's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet again, all round, last evening, the total Sales having decreased to 5,000 bales, including 400 Surats, and a further decline of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid.-Americans having been established, at 6 3-16d., per lb., Arrivals also being 3-32d. lower for August deliveries, 1-16d. for August-September, and 1-32d. to 3-64d. in the more distant positions. Prices of East Indian Cotton were also put down 1-16d. per lb., excepting those for Bengals and Tinnevellys, which come unaltered. The Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, and Reuter gives previous quotations for staple goods, though we hear that lower rates have been received through other channels, and are quoted in the bazaar. To-day the Liverpool Market has been dull, with Mid.-Americans on the spot $\frac{1}{8}$d. lower, at 6 1-16d.; and Arrivals 3-32d. down for August deliveries, 9-64d. for August-September, 1-16d. for September-October, and 1-64d. thereafter. The Sales were only 4,000 bales, including 400 Surats, these being quiet and unchanged in value. The imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained quiet.

Although some increase in the volume of business passing in Liverpool is disclosed by the weekly statistics wired by Reuter, the total sales having been 13,000 bales greater than in the previous week at 35,000 bales, the tone of the market has been quiet when not actually dull, with prices at times irregular, and the value of spot Mid.-American had further declined 3-16d. per lb., while Arrivals had given way 7-32d. to 3-16d. in the nearer positions, and 5-64d. to 1-16d. for the more distant deliveries, since the previous Friday. The amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales less, at 35,000 bales. The week's Imports were 10,000 bales more, at 24,000 bales. The total stock had diminished by 13,000 bales, but, as it stood yesterday, was 165,000 bales greater than at the same time last year, and 231,000 bales more than in 1888. The stock of East Indian Cotton was slightly lighter than it was a week ago, at exactly a quarter of a million bales.

In the total Visible Supply there had been a further falling off of 40,000 bales, and in Surats of 23,000 bales; but the comparative figures which we give below show 274,000 bales more in sight than at this time last year, and 216,000 bales more than in 1888. As the price of Mid-American stood in Liverpool yesterday it was 7-16d. below that ruling a year ago, but $\frac{1}{8}$d. higher than in 1889, and, as stated above, there was a further drop of $\frac{1}{8}$d. per lb. to-day.

Ready Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower in New York yesterday, at 11 1-16 cents, and Futures for September were 5 points down, at 10·67 cents; but for August they were unchanged at 10·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, it will be noticed, had been much heavier for the week than in last and the preceding years; and the increase in this season's arrivals now stands at 277,000 bales compared with last year, and 241,000 bales as against the year before. The quantity in sight yesterday was seven and a quarter million bales, or an increase of 50,000 bales since the previous Friday. To-day there was a further drop of 1-16 cent in spot Cotton in New York, at 11 cents; and September Futures were 9 points lower, at 10058 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales. The Market will be closed on Monday.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	43,000	28,000	24,000
,, exports to U.K.	6,000	18,000	15,000
,, ,, Continent	....	2,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '89.	5,814,000	5,537,000	5,573,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,826,000	2,805,000	2,816,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,024,000	1,912,000	1,813,000
,, Stock in the Ports	75,000	66,000	180,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,120,000	845,620	903,870
,, ,, Surats	508,000	800,850	217,646

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	647,000	432,050	416,020
,, London	26,000	17,000	15,000
American afloat	30,000	19,000	15,000
East Indian ,,	20,000	26,000	20,000
Total	723,000	514,050	466,020
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 3-16d.	6$\frac{3}{8}$d.	5 11-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	4$\frac{1}{4}$d.	4 13-16d.	4$\frac{1}{4}$d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	1 13-16d.	1 3-16d.

A few hundred bales in the aggregate, consisting of Nugger at Rs. 172; Julgaum, at Rs. 174; Veraval, at Rs. 160; and Wudwan, at Rs. 171, is all the local business in the staple which has transpired to-day, the tone of the market keeping quiet with prices unchanged.

WHEAT has become dull, and hardly any fresh business has transpired to-day; but dealers still quote previous rates, which at current quotations for Exchange make fresh operations for export out of the question.

SEEDS are quiet, and beyond some inquiry for Linseed there are no signs of life in the market, no purchases of importance having been made. Quotations, however, are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	486	bales.
Wheat	8,708	cwt.
Linseed	4,302	,,
Groundnuts	773	,,

FREIGHTS.—We note a little more enquiry in this market, but only at lower rates; and no fresh engagements worth mentioning have been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at a slight advance on yesterday's rates, but no Mercantile Bills coming out here or in Calcutta, a quieter feeling set in, and the market closed weaker, Banks being reluctant to sell for any delivery. The following are our closing rates, but those for Bank remittance must be taken as somewhat nominal:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 23-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 29-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	2·22$\frac{3}{4}$d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The monthly settlement being over, the market closed with a quieter feeling this evening, but with the cash price of Fours quoted at 103 5-16, 1-16 lower having been named during the day; and the September account at 103 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$. For 4$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Paper 104$\frac{1}{2}$ nominal, is still quoted.

SHARES remain without much movement; but we note an advance of Rs. 10 each in Central India and City of Bombay Cotton Mill Shares; of Rs. 5 in Hindustan and Luckmidas; and of Rs. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ in Maneckji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5 in David, at our quotations. New Berar Press are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 565. Port Canning are Rs. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ down, at Rs. 387$\frac{1}{2}$. Treacher and Co. at Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,030 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WORCESTER—August 9, at Trinity-road, Upper Tooting, wife of W D G Worcester, Com P and O Company's Service, R N R, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—NICHOLS—August 12, at St Margaret's Church, Tyler's-green, Bucks, Octavius W Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Col W Carey, RA, CB, to Millicent Anne, daughter of late T J Nichols, of Yockleton Hall, Shrewsbury.

CHITTY—BRADBY—August 9, at St Jude's, Whitechapel, Herbert Chitty, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, son of Hon Mr Justice Chitty, to Mabel Agatha, daughter of Rev E H Bradby, DD, Honorary Canon of St Alban's and late Head Master of Haileybury College.

DYMOTT—RICHARDSON—August 9, at St James's, Hatcham, Donald F Dymott, MB, Surg IMS, Madras, son of G Dymott, late H M Customs, to Maud Arabella, daughter of John Richardson, Traffic Superintendent L B and S C Railway.

HOWELL—BROWN—August 7, at the Parish Church, Handsworth, Staffordshire, Surg-Major J A Howell, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, to Ellen, daughter of Thomas Bellisson Brown of Handsworth.

MURRAY—KONARSKI—August 7, at St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Col C W Murray, late Gloucestershire Regt, son of late Rev J B Murray, MA, Prebendary of St Paul's, to Emma Cecilia, daughter of late Edward Walker, and widow of Maj S P L Konarski, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

NEWBURY—TURNBULL—August 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Percy Francis Raikes Newbury, Capt H M 1st Lincolnshire Regt, Adjt H M 3rd Border Regt, to Lillian Henrietta Jane Turnbull, daughter of George Dundas Turnbull, of Lansdowne-place, Brighton, late H M Bengal Service.

PASTON-COOPER—FERGUSSON—August 12, at St James's, Piccadilly, Sir Astley P Paston-Cooper, Bart, of Gadestridge, Hemel Hempstead, to Sophia, widow of late Col J S Fergusson, 2nd Life Guards.

SMITH—PEDDER—July 24, at San Francisco, Robert Talbot, son of late Col W Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, to Violet Lilian, daughter of W H Pedder, late H B M Consul, Amoy, China.

THOMAS—PALMER—August 5, at St James's Church, Dover, Robert Palmer, son of Rev A R G Thomas, MA, late Vicar of St Paul's, Camden-square, to Frances Annie, daughter of late Col C O'B Palmer, 101st Bengal Fusiliers.

DEATHS.

BRENNAN—August 25, at Indore Villa, Waterloo, near Liverpool, Eleanor Elizabeth (Ellie), the very dearly loved child of the Rev W H N Brennan, Chaplain of Indore, and Ellen his wife, aged 5 years.

DISBROWE—August 2, at Bernstein, Newton Abbot, South Devon, Maj-Gen H F Disbrowe, Bombay Army, late of 1st Bombay Fusiliers (Old Toughs), aged 64.

MORRISON—August 8, at University College Hospital, London, J A C Morrison, Surg, of Singapore.

ROSS—August 22, at Newcastle, Co Down, Ireland, suddenly, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hill Ross, late of the 35th and 2nd Queen's Regiments.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—August 29, at Gonda, Oudh, the wife of Lieut-Colonel F Barrow, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

HAMMOND—August 25, at Jhelum, the wife of A J Hammond, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

HARRISON—August 23, at Roorkee, N-W P, the wife of Major Harrison, R E, of a daughter.

KIDD—August 25, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr W C Kidd, of a daughter.

MANN—August 22, at Benmore, Darjiling, the wife of Alexr. Mann, North Sylhet Tea Co., Ld., Dooars, of a son.

NEVILLE—August 21, at East Laggan, Naini Tal, the wife of E A Neville, Deputy Agent, R & K Railway, of a son.

O'BRIEN—August 26, at Campbell Cottage, Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon-Major J O'Brien, I M S, of a son.

DEATHS.

ANTONIO—August 27, at his residence, Vepery, of cholera, Mr C M Antonio, Senior Apothecary doing duty Station Hospital, Madras, aged 52 years.

ATKINSON—August 23, at Landour, of cholera, Mary Adelaide, the beloved daughter of Lieut C Atkinson, District Engineer, Gurdaspur, aged 7 years, 6 months and 23 days.

DONOVAN—August 26, at Maddox Street, Vepery, of cholera, Miss Katherine Laura, youngest daughter of the late Elizabeth and Danniel Donovan, aged 15 years, 10 months and 12 days.

FITZGERALD—August 27, at the residence of his nephew, C J FitzGerald, No 11, Kennett's Lane, Egmore, Mr Charles Edwin FitzGerald, aged 60 years and 4 months.

FORSTER—August 24, at Monghyr, of consumption, Mrs Ellen Forster, aged 32 years.

HARDY—Richard Quinton and Archibald Carruthers, sons of Apothecary M A Hardy, aged respectively 14 and 19 years, from cholera.

NEVILLE—August 21, at East Laggan, Naini Tal, Edward Anster, the infant son of E A Neville.

THOMPSON—August 15, at Parla Kimedi, Ganjam District, Mrs. Constantia Louisa Thompson, widow of the late Mr J J Thompson, of Chicacole, aged 17 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

SIR JOHN GORST appears to have won golden opinions by his presentation of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons this year. His speech was certainly a model of clearness, and he avoided the mistake of making too much of the brighter side of what, in truth, was on the whole an encouraging picture. The announcement which first claims attention is that of the surplus for the current year, which is now estimated at Rx. 1,870,400 or Rx. 1,600,000 more than Sir David Barbour looked for in March. Exchange alone is the cause of this marked improvement in the prospects before the first half of the financial year has been completed. But for the fortuitous change in the value of the rupee the revenue would have been at least half a crore less than the estimate. The opium prospects, as we have from time to time explained in detail, continue unfavourable, and the railway revenue is coming in with disappointing slowness. Sir John Gorst has lent a ready ear to those who think that the rise in silver is threatening the export trade of India, and that the railways are already suffering in consequence. But it would be easy to give too exclusive a place in our calculation to the influence of the exchange factor upon the earning capacity of Indian railways. So far as wheat is concerned, the smallness of the crop last season in the districts served by the G. I. P. Railway must count for something. The wheat exports from Kurrachee have had exchange against them and yet they have this season been exceptionally large. Had Sir John Gorst been able to go into the matter he could have shown that the fortunes of the export trade of India have by no means risen and fallen synchronously with the fluctuations of exchange. However, we now know how far the Government of India has been benefitted by the improvement in exchange, and that in order to have a surplus of Rx. 1,870,400 the average rate for the year must be 1s. 6$\frac{1}{2}$d., an average which most people here are willing to prophesy will be exceeded.

The old controversy over the Famine Insurance Fund interests no one, and it was as well that Mr. Bradlaugh's enthusiasm for Indian finance did not lead him far into the mazes of that academic discussion. It is a pity that his question concerning the application to Government to refund Mr. Arthur Crawford the costs of his defence led Sir John Gorst into a quite unnecessary personal attack upon Lord Reay for what he described as his inaccurate and misleading statements upon this unhappy case. It would be easy to show that whether through carelessness or through having been himself imperfectly informed, Sir John Gorst's own account of Lord Reay's action was singularly inaccurate and unfortunately misleading. However, we stated recently what actually occurred, and our readers are now able to judge of Sir John Gorst's claim to have been an accurate historian. It is not necessary to carry the matter farther. The general discussion was not more edifying than usual. To the eloquent Madras barrister who told his friends the other day that he and the Congress party mean to throw themselves into the arms of the Radical party we may commend Mr. Bradlaugh's bitter complaint at the emptiness of the front Opposition bench during the discussion. Even to him, too, we may commend the sample of Radical enthusiasm for India which Mr. MacNeill gave in a speech that was as astounding for extravagance as for ignorance. If the debate as a whole leads us to doubt if the Congress campaign this summer has awakened any serious interest in India amongst English politicians, the performance of this eccentric recruit will go far to mitigate disappointment on that acount. We are glad to recognize that the most solid contribution to the discussion was that which Mr. Bradlaugh made. There was a certain crudity in his enquiries on the railway policy of the Government of India, notably in the question whether it is intended to turn all the metre-gauge railways into broad gauge. That it is a project which he might have taken for granted has never entered their heads. He had the good sense, while speaking upon the income-tax, to refrain from joining those in India who have asked for the unconditional repeal of the tax. Any such demand would have been entirely inconsistent with his plea for the remission of the extra eight annas a maund on the salt duty. The contributories to that tax have incontestably the first claim upon whatever surplus there may be at Sir David Barbour's disposal next March, and Sir John Gorst's promise that the salt-tax shall be restored to its old rate as soon as possible commits the Government to that measure of relief prior to offering the doubtful and certainly restricted boon which an alteration of the incidence of the income-tax would afford. The chief question to be considered in connection with the latter proposal is not whether an income-tax levied on incomes ranging from Rs. 500 a year to Rs. 1,000 is oppressive, but whether it sufficiently pays the cost of collection. An Indian income of Rs. 500 a year is more than equivalent to an English one of £150, and a mere raising of the minimum assessable to Rs. 1,000 would not be a very widespread advantage. If native politicians would leave the income-tax alone for the present, and would direct all their power of remonstrance and representation to securing a return of the salt-tax to the old rate they would be well advised. Mr. Bradlaugh's protest against the "huge monopoly" of the Salt Union, which has led to an increase in the price of imported salt in Bengal, was warranted. But it is satisfactory to know that, not having been able to include the world in their "ring," the Union have here and there failed. Last year, for the first time, there was a large importation of German salt into Burma, and in this way Nemesis will overtake the monopolists.

Sir Richard Temple took care that the optimist view of Indian finance and Indian administration should have a confident and a competent exponent. But with Mr. Seymour Keay at hand there was no danger lest the House should be carried away by the cheery eloquence of the ex-Governor of Bombay. Mr. Keay seems to have had a good deal to say about revenue enhancement; but the reports are too meagre to indicate the precise purpose of his criticisms. Next year probably we shall have the grievances of the Rutnagherry Khots discussed in the House of Commons, and it will then be curious to see if Radical defenders of the Khoti landlords will be forthcoming to attack the "Plan of Campaign" which long before then the Government of Bombay will no doubt have developed. Mr. Keay meanwhile leaves us to digest his criticisms upon "the exceedingly incompetent way in which the Survey Officers of Bombay do their duty." The whole question of revenue enhancement was discussed with much ability in the local Legislative Council in 1887, and the department was then, and is now, in the charge of an officer who has always been recognized as a sympathetic as well as a competent administrator. If only the "maimed rights" offered in Lord Cross's Councils Bill had been in existence it would have been easy to deal on the spot with the grievances which Mr. Keay has brought to notice. Such a matter would obviously be more adequately discussed here than in an assembly where members are able, without protest, or without being laughed at, to proclaim that "from generation to generation the Indian people are being odiously, mercilessly, and disgracefully robbed." This phrase, as a sample of the "interest" which, according to Mr. Eardley Norton, English Radicals are being taught to take in India, is not encouraging, and it confirms us in our belief that not in Westminster, but in India only, can the light of discussion be intelligently and effectively thrown upon Indian affairs.

WE are glad to take note of the *Pioneer's* admission that the condemnation which has been passed by both the Bombay papers upon the Government Resolution on leprosy as halting and unsatisfactory, "will unquestionably represent the opinions of a large section of the public," and that this is one of the rare instances in this country where public opinion and action have been ahead of the Government. We must demur, however, to the observation that while stating a case which the *Pioneer* admits to be strong, this journal has resorted to "abuse of the other side's attorney." Our contention has been, upon a plain reading of the terms of the Government Resolution, that Government have allowed the evidence of a single officer of the Medical Department to outweigh the judgment of every administration in India. They have made Dr. Cunningham, as they admit, their chief scientific adviser. But they have made him more than an adviser—they have made him an arbiter, and in so doing they have transferred to him a responsibility which is obviously theirs, yet which they appear, from their own account of the matter, to have been afraid to bear. We have never raised the question of Dr. Cunningham's professional capacity, and have certainly never "abused" him, still less have we looked upon him as the "attorney" on the other side, preferring to regard him, as he obviously is, as a witness. The mistake that the Government of India have made is more serious than that even which our contemporary has made in calling him an attorney. They have made him a judge, thereby abdicating their own functions, and shirking their responsibility in a matter in which the public have looked to them to take a courageous and a vigorous initiative. And certainly we have never desired to "pillory" Dr. Cunningham. If anyone is to be pilloried it is those who have given inordinate weight to the evidence of a single expert, and have so fortified themselves with an excuse for doing nothing.

DR. BLANEY continues resolutely to fight the good fight against the Pawai water. He has given notice of a motion at the next meeting of the Corporation "that in future the Municipal Commissioner take the orders of the Corporation whenever he may think it desirable to shut off or deliver the water-supply from the Pawai reservoir before making such changes." It is only a mere rumour that reaches us, but we hear that a whole crop of amendments and riders to this motion is likely to spring up between now and next Monday. One amendment is to the effect that in the event of the motion being carried a committee be appointed for the purpose of translating it into English. Another will run somewhat in these terms:—"That the Corporation having decided to take upon itself the whole of the executive functions of the Municipality, the office of the Municipal Commissioner be, and hereby is, abolished, and that the Corporation from this day sit *en permanence*, except during such time as it may be engaged in supervising the feeding of the municipal bullocks, and in other responsible operations of local self-government." A less revolutionary motion which, we hear, is being drafted, aims at the addition to the original motion of an instruction to the Municipal Commissioner to take the orders of the Corporation before allowing the lamps to be lighted, the roads to be watered, or the humbler subordinates of the Health Department to set out on their morning rounds of mercy. This proposal, it is said, however, would have small chance of being carried, on account of its extreme moderation.

OUR London correspondent writes:—It is gratifying to note in private letters from Bombay the unanimity with which Lord Harris's praises are sounded. Whether the letters be from native Indian gentlemen, and I may add ladies, or Europeans, all alike speak in the warmest terms of his Excellency's industry, energy, good-nature, and hospitality. But what, above all things, is appreciated is his manly, straightforward, and perfect frankness of character. This local appreciation of Lord Harris's personal and official qualities will enhance his reputation in this country, all the more because of the spontaneous and unguarded language employed by the writers, whose communications were never meant to go beyond those to whom they were addressed. Such testimony is especially welcome to your Governor's many friends here, because it affords the fullest vindication of the wisdom of selecting Lord Harris for his present most delicate and responsible position. His public acts, moreover, so far as people in this country can judge, justify the more intimate social estimate of his capacity and sympathetic disposition. Some words of his Excellency spoken at one of the banquets given to him in London before his departure from England have been strangely perverted, but to such little purpose in effecting the mischief possibly desired as to put to shame those responsible for the sinister adventure. In short, Lord Harris bids fair to be one of the most practically useful and personally popular of the distinguished list of latter-day Governors of Bombay.

IT may be well to state, in elucidation of the Nawab Intezar Jung's paper on "Inter-Religionary Amity," which we commented upon the other day, that it was written some seventeen years ago, and was originally published in Sir Syed Ahmed's organ, the *Tahzibal Akhlak*, which had a very wide circulation in Northern India. The attitude of the Mahomedan mind in regard to other communities which he describes was more prevalent in Northern India in those days than it is now, though in spite of the "Time Spirit" and the spread of a broader culture, it has not disappeared from these even yet, and the picture is still true to life. It will be understood, however, that its application to Hyderabad is only general and partial, for Hyderabad has been subject to progressive and unifying influences which unfortunately have not yet become everywhere as potent as they have been in the Nizam's capital. Still, it is an excellent text from which Mr. Mushtak Hossein preaches, and so long as prejudice and religious animosity live in the mind of man, there will always be need for the office of the peace-maker.

WE understand that the fifth instalment of Rs. 25,00,000 on account of the Tansa Water Works has just been taken up in Bombay at 102 per cent., and that a still higher rate is being offered by tenders for the 35,00,000 loan for the water-works extension, Bhuleswar market improvements, road constructions, &c.

PRINCE FRANCIS of Teck has been ordered to embark for India during the ensuing trooping season, for service with the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, of which he is a second lieutenant.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN will visit the Empress Frederic in Berlin towards the end of October, returning to England in time to say good-bye to their eldest son, Prince Christian Victor, who goes to India in November.

AFTER his visit to Constantinople and Palestine next month, it is intended that the Czarewitch shall continue his journey to the East by sea, visiting the chief towns of Egypt and India, notably Calcutta, *en route*, and calling at the different ports in China and Japan. His Imperial Highness will return in the spring overland across Siberia.

MARWARIS have a curious way of paying off old scores, writes a contemporary. When one of their trading partners or agents stays away too long on leave, and disregards civil intimations that it is time to return to duty, they send him a reminder by post in the shape of a bearing packet well weighted with brick or stuffed with waste-paper. If the delinquent fights shy of the packet, the Post Office may have to carry it from place to place till at length it lands in the dead-letter office. Naturally this is a grievance with the Postal Department, but no remedy has been devised that would not prove objectionable to the well-conducted portion of the public whose postal dealings are above reproach.

THE Conference of the United States Consuls, which met in Paris last month, has just terminated its labours, having adopted a resolution in favour of applying the M'Kinley Bill with leniency. A committee appointed by the conference is to meet on August 20 at Frankfort, to embody the labours of the conference in a report which will be transmitted to Washington by Dr. St. Clair.

THE first report on the condition of the sesamum (til) crop of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, up to the 7th August, is as follows:—The rains commenced in time, but proved very heavy and continuous. Fields could not be properly weeded, and the plants have made very slow progress.

ONE of the best opinions on the Silver Bill appeared in the New York *Evening Post*. It was contained in a letter from Shanghai, dated April 18th, and took the shape of a dialogue between a compradore and his employer, and, as the latter remarks in the letter, the compradore's opinion "may be taken as coming from an unbiassed business man who has not been tampered with by the free-trader or the protectionist." It is as follows:—

Compradore—What thing belong that Windom bill, some bloker man talky he make exchange go up?

Merchant—Mr. Windom, he belong all same bank man, he pay money for America mandarin, he belong all the same Pekin Emperor's money mandarin; for long time, ten, twelve years, he every moon (month) put 2,000,000 silver dollar inside godown (warehouse). Just now Mr. Windom talky no enough, more better every moon put 4,500,000 silver dollar in that godown.

Compradore—All same lock up that dollar no can take out?

Merchant—Yes.

Compradore—That belong very culious, what for do so fashion?

Merchant—The Government pay out paper money, and that silver belong all the same secure money.

Compradore—How many dollar have got that godown just now?

Merchant—Have got about $280,000,000, no savy true, but about that.

Compradore—Suppose every moon put 4,500,000 dollar that godown, very soon have got 500,000,000, then little time more, have got 750,000,000, What time can stop?

Merchant—No savy what time stop.

Compradore—My think that belong fool pigeon (business) *must wanchee stop some time*: and suppose he stop, what thing? Any man can savy that market go down, any man must plenty loss; silver belong all same copper; so fashion no can do.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

AN IMPERIAL QUARREL.

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

It is stated in this morning's correspondence from Berlin that the Czar and the Kaiser William disagreed during the latter's visit to St. Petersburg.

The Kaiser left Peterhoff abruptly, it is alleged, as the Czar refused to allow him to be present at the coming military manœuvres in the South.

SOCIALIST TROUBLES IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 31.

Two infantry regiments have been recalled from the military manœuvres to Berlin owing to Socialist disorders here.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Serious floods are reported from various parts of Austria and Switzerland.

Numbers of persons have been drowned.

THE ARAB REVOLT.

CAIRO, Aug. 31.

Senoussi is reported to be marching towards Omdurman where the Mahdi is collecting his forces.

THE PERSECUTION IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Sultan of Turkey has given a promise to the Armenian Patriarch that he will affect the necessary reforms in that part of his dominions.

THE POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

THE final day of the assault-at-arms came off in magnificent weather before an immense concourse of spectators. Lord and Lady Harris, the Commander-in-Chief, General Flood, and almost every officer in the station, besides hundreds of ladies, attended. Lady Harris distributed the prizes. The Band of the Royal Fusiliers was in attendance. Everything passed off without a hitch. There were fourteen events, comprising Gymnastics generally, Lime-cutting, Bayonet Exercise (British and Native), Tent-Pegging (officers and men), Sword *vs.* Lance (mounted), Flat Race (British), Obstacle Races, (British and Native) Driving Competitions, Trotting and Galloping Competition, Musical Ride and May Pole, and Victoria Cross Race.

In the Bayonet Exercise for Natives the prize was taken by the 3rd Bombay Infantry, and for British, the Worcester Regiment.

In Tent-Pegging (British rank-and-file) Sergeant Somerton, 53rd Field Battery, carried the prize.

In the One-mile Flat Race, Private Levens, Royal Fusiliers, was the winner.

In Tent-Pegging (the Officers) Captain Foster, Royal Artillery, used the weapon in an exceptionally good form, taking both the pegs in a magnificent style. Captain Holland, Royal Artillery, ran Captain Foster pretty close, but the former was the winner.

In the Obstacle Race (British) the third prize was withheld, as the best part of the competitors failed to go through the obstacles.

The Trotting and Galloping Competition was won by No. 2 sub-division S Battery; and the Driving Competition by the 17th Field Battery. Both the performances were very good.

In the Musical Ride and May Pole, the 3rd Light Cavalry won the prize. It was a very pretty performance, and secured lots of applause.

The Victoria Cross Race, which caused an amount of amusement, was won by Drummer Feary, L-2, Royal Artillery.

REMOUNTS FOR NATIVE CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

A committee to consider the question of remounts for the Native Cavalry will probably be appointed at Simla shortly.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy is making a satisfactory recovery from the feverish attack since his return to Simla, though still confined in-doors.

SIR D. FITZPATRICK ON A TOUR.

Sir D. Fitzpatrick will leave Hyderabad on a tour through the Berars about the middle of November for some two months. Christmas will be spent at Amraoti according to the present arrangements.

THE BREACH ON THE O. AND R. LINE.

Weather is continuing to be favorable in Oudh and Rohilcund. The authorities hope to have trams running over the break on the line between Unao and Cawnpore by the 4th instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER.

Major-General Sir Thomas Baker will start from India about the middle of November to take up the Quartermaster Generalship at Home. He will make over the Rawal Pindi Command to Lord Frankfort some time early in October.

THE RAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

The Raja of Kapurthala, having recovered from the severe attack of illness at the beginning of the year, left Simla on Saturday to return to his State.

OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX IN THE VICEROY'S STABLES.

Anthrax has broken out in the Viceroy's stables at Dehra Dun. Lord William Beresford's Arab pony Shamshad has succumbed to the disease. Six horses are reported to have been affected.

AN ARTILLERY CAMP.

An Artillery camp will be formed at Pur some time during November on a more extended scale than last year.

NEW BREACH-LOADING GUNS FOR INDIA.

The eleven Field and Horse Batteries in India have received the new breach-loading twelve-pounder guns. The Home authorities have promised to re-arm twenty-seven batteries during the current financial year. Twelve guns have reached India since 1st April, though the necessary fittings have not yet received,

FLOODS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The bore in the river Hooghly was very strong yesterday, and the Strand Road was submerged for a long distance. The river overflowed the gates of the Bank of Bengal, and hundreds of other places of business. Wheeled traffic was suspended for a time, and little dinghies were flying about. The Port Commissioner's jetties and warehouses were submerged to a greater depth. Two ends of the pontoon bridge across the river were completely under water. To-day a stronger bore is expected, and commanders of vessels are warned that owing to the state of the tides, it is dangerous for vessels leaving the port, and it is not advisable to go down the river before Friday.

EXECUTION AT CALCUTTA.

The three natives who were sentenced to death by the Suburban Sessions Court for murdering a whole family were executed yesterday morning at the Alipore Jail. One man confessed having killed all the victims but Bayley.

THE JAINS.

Yes terday the following curious caste customs were elicited in the examination of the prosecutor in the Jain defamation case. The Jain does not lose caste if he drinks water from the hands of a European or Mahomedan. He could not sit and eat at table where beef was being eaten, but he could sit on a chair and cut and eat fruit. The entire fruit could be put on the same table, but in eating it he would have to hold it in his hand aloof from the table. He could touch the table when eating fruit while beef is being eaten.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 22nd instant, arrived here at 9 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, Aug. 31.

Mail steamer Peshawar, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅛d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 8¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90¼
4½ per cent. "	91⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	54⅛d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	35,000	bales
" " Surats	3,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	24,000	"
" " " Surats	...	
" " Stock of Cotton	647,000	"
" " " Surats	250,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	26,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.—Barometer has changed irregularly. It is risen along the foot of the hills, Northern India, along the East Coast of the Peninsula, and part of Burma. It is fallen elsewhere. The fall is brisk in Bombay, moderate or slight generally. Distribution is fairly normal. Winds blow westerly over the whole of India, except in the Punjab, where it is variable, and Burma and Lower Bengal it is south-easterly. Temperature remains low for the season except in Burma and the North-West Provinces, where it is triflingly in excess. Rain is fairly general in North Bengal, Assam, and Burma. No rain, except on the hills, in North-West India, and only scattered showers have fallen elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered...	66	12	67	32	69	54	55	65
August 30, Saturday....	0	17	0	30	0	28	...	
August 31, Sunday ...	0	61	0	70	0	60	0	58
Total...	66	90	68	32	70	42	56	23
Total of corresponding date last year	64	86	67	85	66	33	61	33
Do. in 1888	54	92	51	23	52	36	51	63

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WE are pleased to find the above Society again giving us an opportunity of hearing good music. The piece to be performed to-morrow is Sir Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," which will enable our favourite soprano to display the talent she possesses, particularly in the high register, the music in some instances taking a run up to the upper C, which seems no effort for Mrs. Walker. The contralto part is allotted to Miss Carpenter, who is always at home in her particular range of rich notes. The part of the lover will be taken by our favourite tenor, Mr. Chisholm, who is always ready to do his utmost to add to the efficiency of the concerts, although at much inconvenience at times. Robin Hood will again be taken by Mr. Reed, who, as will be remembered, last year did full justice to the part. The practices have been well attended, and a good rendering of the piece may be expected. Mr. Johnston will preside at the piano. A fine night, with such a tempting piece, should attract the whole of Bombay, and we are hopeful the conductor, Mr. R. B. Nixon, may find the Town Hall crowded, and thus reward himself and his choir for the time and attention they give for the benefit of the musical people of Bombay.

LADY LANSDOWNE'S JOURNEY HOME.

THE *World* says:—"Lady Lansdowne was a passenger by the P. and O. steamer Clyde, which arrived at Brindisi, after a slow passage from Bombay, on Monday, Aug. 4. She was attended only by one Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Pakenham, and a small staff of servants; and the whole party joined the homeward special train, which took them to Calais on Wednesday afternoon, 12th ultimo. The number of overland passengers for England brought by the Clyde was so large that three sleeping-cars had to be attached to the train. If any of these passengers had been enticed by the alluring advertisement of the new service de luxe from Brindisi to Calais, they must have been grievously disappointed. The outward train composed of restaurant, sleeping, and dining cars, had the previous week (for the second time in three trips) come to grief, this time owing to a landslip near Modane, and was consequently not available for the homeward journey until the passengers reached French territory, and then instead of the train de luxe being sent on all the way to Calais, the restaurant-car was detached at Villeneuve-Traige in the early morning. The occupants of the wagons-lits were thus left to shift for themselves in the matter of food, and a most exciting scene occurred when the fifty starving and indignant Anglo-Indians reached Amiens (where the train only waited three minutes), and bore down upon the buffet like locusts. Lady Lansdowne, having many emissaries, succeeded in obtaining a hot roast fowl and similar luxuries, but most of the passengers had to content themselves with that unmixed evil the French sandwich—a loaf cut in two, with a plug of meat in the middle, and the butter the next time you call. All this is a very poor return for a supplement of £5 for the use of a train de luxe."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

WHEN at fifteen minutes to nine last night Sir John Gorst languidly rose to make his Budget speech, there were exactly 17 out of the 670 members of the House of Commons in their places—five on the Ministerial side and twelve on the Opposition. The sole occupant of the Treasury bench was the amiable Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Jackson, who, according to a not generally accepted rumour, is about to take the place of Mr. Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland on the promotion of the latter to be Leader of the House. Even Mr. Jackson did not stay many moments, and though he once or twice looked in, his stay on each occasion was very brief. Lord George Hamilton just for a moment or two made his appearance, evidently to compare the state of the almost empty chamber with what it was in the days when he filled the office now held by Sir John Gorst, and when, owing to the partiality shown for the scion of the Hamilton family, he was looked upon as one of the most rising juniors of the Tory party. Lord George has risen to be the Parliamentary head of a department, but his best friends would not say that he has attained, or is ever likely to attain, the brilliant political position to which ten or fifteen years ago he seemed destined. Mr. W. H. Smith, who has well earned his holiday, had left town earlier in the day, but most of the other leaders of the party are still in town, and surely some of these, if only out of compliment to their clever colleague, might have taken the trouble to listen to his statement. The *Star*, whose belief in a speedy political millenium is quite refreshing in these sceptical times, talks magnificently about what the Liberals are going to do for India when they come into power, but the appearance of the front Opposition bench throughout the debate was in strange conflict with the sanguine anticipations of Radical enthusiasts. From first to last—I stayed until past midnight—not a single Liberal ex-Minister put his head inside the House, and with the exception of a short time during which the corner seat usually filled by Mr. Chamberlain was occupied by Captain Verney—not the wisest man at St. Stephens'—the front Opposition bench was entirely bare throughout the discussion. There is at present, I believe, only one ex-Indian Minister on the Liberal side of the House of Commons (excluding Lord Hartington). Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth's absence, possibly due to unavoidable circumstances, was remarked. There is, if we are to take seriously the story told by Mr. Swift MacNeill, at least one of Mr. Gladstone's followers who is heartily ashamed of "the neglect of India by the House of Commons," as Sir John Gorst puts it. The Liberal member alluded to said he was waited upon by a native for an order to hear the debate on the Indian Budget. The request was refused because the hon. gentleman did not wish an Indian to see how indifferent the British Parliament is to the affairs of his country. The reason will scarcely be considered adequate, for few natives in this country can be unaware how distasteful Indian topics are to the ordinary M. P., and for the matter of that to the average inhabitant of these isles. There was some fear that owing to Sir George Campbell's loquacity the financial statement of the Under-Secretary would not be made last night. Seeing how things were going Sir Robert Fowler, who subsequently disappeared for the whole evening—it is rarely that the jovial-looking Alderman does not sit through an Indian Budget debate—appealed to the temporary Leader of the House to postpone the discussion, but Mr. Goschen preferred to adhere to the original arrangement. There was, however, I believe a secret understanding that the matter would stand over if it was not reached before ten. Notwithstanding their public differences Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir John Gorst seemed to be on very excellent terms. It was noticed that early in the sitting the Under-Secretary joined Mr. Bradlaugh on the Radical benches and remained in conversation with him for nearly ten minutes. Sir Richard Temple also at a later period crossed over and had a chat with the man who a few years ago was ignominiously "chucked out" of the House of Commons. Outsiders can form no idea of the *camaraderie* that exists among Members of Parliament. One shudders to think what the consequences would be if some of the highly-respectable dames of the Primrose League could see their political idols hob-nobbing behind the Speaker's chair (out of sight of the Ladies' Gallery), not only with the junior but the senior member for Northampton.

Sir John Gorst spoke for fifty minutes, and his deliverance, from at all events the oratorical point of view, did him great credit. All who heard him must agree with the leader-writers of the morning papers. All, even including the somewhat acid *Daily News*, agree that the performance was a very able one. The writer in the *Morning Post* observes:—"The Under-Secretary of State for India has perhaps still to find his full account in the House of Commons. There can, however, be no doubt of the steadily increasing recognition of his earnest and able conduct of Parliamentary business, nor is anyone likely to dispute the fact that last night's statement will materially increase his reputation." If anything, the praise is a little over-done, and Mr. Bradlaugh was almost fulsome. No doubt the junior member for Northampton knows what he is doing. He is wise in his generation. He does not, however, treat Sir John Gorst quite so magnanimously as, according to a Conservative member of my acquaintance, he treats the higher officials of the House, from the Speaker downwards. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction with the manner in which questions are "edited" by the clerks at the table, Mr. Palgrave, Mr. Milman, and Mr. Robinson. Mr. Bradlaugh must have suffered in this way as much as others, but he says nothing. "He never quarrels with the officials," remarked my Ministerial friend, "because he does so much work in the House that he finds it advisable to be on good terms with them." But to return to Sir John Gorst's speech. The right hon. gentleman did not come to grief over his figures as he did last year, and had his lesson this time thoroughly by heart. In his opening remarks he referred to the indifference of British legislators to Indian affairs, and Sir Richard Temple, I thought, looked slightly uncomfortable. Was the hon. Baronet disturbed by recollections of a certain address delivered less than a twelve month ago in which *urbi et orbi* he declared that India was not at all neglected by the House of Commons. At the opening of his speech Sir John had for audience Sir Richard Temple, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir Robert Fowler, Baron Dunsdale, Colonel Laurie, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. "Tim" Harrington, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Captain Verney (who is not an Army man as the *St. James's Gazette* describes him this evening, but a retired naval officer), Mr. T. H. Bolton, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. George Howell—just thirteen! Great as was this surplus it gave an inadequate idea of the improvement of the revenue, which was not in any great degree due to the appreciation of the rupee. The real cause was partly an increase of revenue and partly a decrease of expenditure. Coming to the year 1890-91 Sir John Gorst pointed out that Sir David Barbour's estimated surplus of Rx. 270,400 had grown to Rx. 1,870,400, owing entirely to the alteration in the rate of exchange. Incidentally he expressed disapproval of the prediction that the silver rise will destroy the Indian wheat-trade, but he admitted that the effect of a sudden rise in the value of the rupee was to "check for the moment the export trade." In the improved circumstances, the Government had to decide whether to remit taxation or restore the Famine Insurance Fund. They chose the latter. He rallied Mr. Bradlaugh on his well-known ideas regarding the alleged misappropriation of the Famine Fund, which he declared to be as unintelligible to the general public as our own terminable annuites are. He despaired of enlightening the hon. gentlemen opposite. Nevertheless, he made a praiseworthy attempt to remove their darkness even quoting in this connection some words of Mephistopheles from *Faust*—words that were rather neatly turned against him by Mr. Bradlaugh. *Apropos* of the salt duty, Sir John repeated that the enhancement was only temporary, and that the old rate would be restored "as soon as possible." In conclusion, he said, he thought the Committee would agree that the finances of India as disclosed in the papers he had laid upon the table were "encouraging and satisfactory."

At the conclusion of Sir John Gorst's speech Mr. Courtney, the chairman, went to tea, and the Committee resumed at three minutes to ten. Mr. Bradlaugh, who continued the debate, spoke for an hour and five minutes. He was in capital form, and although he is aged a great deal during the past twelve months, he bears no traces of his serious illness. His long and thick grey hair gives him a venerable, almost an ecclesiastical, appearance. Indeed, a gentleman who saw him last night for the first time remarked in my hearing, "He looks like the lamented Abbé Liszt." There is a resemblance, though not a close one, with the celebrated Hungarian pianist and composer. When Mr. Bradlaugh rose, Sir John Gorst was supported by the Hon. Sidney Herbert—the best-looking man in the House of Commons, according to Mr. Labouchere—and Viscount Lewisham. Subsequently Mr. Matthews arrived and listened with close attention to the energetic utterances of the Congress spokesman. Mr. Goschen also came in, and had a short but animated conversation with Sir John Gorst. Before Mr. Bradlaugh finished, the Treasury bench was fairly well filled, but the House generally was not much larger than when the Under-Secretary was on his feet. I noticed that Mr. Labouchere, although in the precincts of the representative Chamber, did not condescend to come in to hear his colleague. Rumour says that Mr. Labouchere does not altogether share Mr. Bradlaugh's views about India. However true that may be it is undesirable that Mr. Labouchere lobbied almost more actively than any one else against Mr. Bradlaugh's motion, respecting the Maharajah of Cashmere. Mr. Bradlaugh's allusion to the absence of all the Liberal leaders was ironically cheered by the handful of Conservatives opposite, who seemed to forget that their own chiefs were not very much better. Mr. Bradlaugh made a great deal of the fact that whereas last year the "explanatory memorandum" was published, I think he said two months and a half beforehand, this year it had only been issued that very morning. He also complained that in violation of the statute the "Statement of the Material and Moral Progress of the Condition of India" had not yet been presented to Parliament. He was puzzled by the item of "exceptional payments" in the explanatory memorandum. He seemed to think that Mr. Arthur Crawford's legal expenses might be included under this head, but he received an assurance from Sir John Gorst that the assumption was unfounded. No decision, it appears, has been come to respecting Mr. Crawford's application. Mr. Bradlaugh then passed on to refer to the proposal to abolish the hall-marking of Indian silver plate, and was called to order by Mr. Courtney. Sir John Gorst paid special attention to Mr. Bradlaugh while he was reading what purported to be a summary of an important dispatch on Indian railway policy. Mr. Bradlaugh made an amusing little slip when he referred to the House as "this Club." The days when the House of Commons was described as the best club in London have long since passed away, and he seemed quite unable to tell Sir John Gorst whether the meetings of the Great Indian Railway are held in this country or India. He read some observations of General Trevor, chairman of the B. B. and C. I., when innocent Sir John Gorst asked, would the hon. gentleman say what he was quoting from and whether the remarks were made in India or England. Mr. Bradlaugh said he was reading from something supplied to him, but apparently he could not answer the other part of the question. But there were slight defects. Whether one agreed with him or not, it is impossible to deny that Mr. Bradlaugh's speech was intellectually one of the best he has delivered on Indian subjects, where he is not yet quite as much at home as with some others.

The debate was continued by Sir Roper Lethbridge (who handsomely acknowledged Sir John Gorst's services to the Uncovenanted Service and declared, on what authority he did not say, that the recent settlement was generally regarded throughout India as fair and honourable to all concerned). Mr. Swift MacNeill (who did not impress the House with the moderation or accuracy of some of his views, and whose declaration is cruelly described by a not unfriendly journal as "fluffy"), Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. Provand, Sir W. Plowden, Sir James Fergusson, and Mr. Morton, (who has still a great deal to learn about India before he can be accepted as an authority). In the end, Mr. Bradlaugh withdrew his amendment, which ran as follows:—"In Committee on East India (Revenue Accounts) to move that the late date of presentation of the accounts and papers relating to the revenues of India renders it impossible to satisfactorily examine and discuss the Indian Financial Statement." Sir George Campbell likewise abstained from proposing the following, which stood in his name on the orders of the day:—"In Committee on East India (Revenue Accounts) to move that this House observes with regret the increase in recent years in the disbursements for superannuation allowances and pensions from the Home Treasury." Sir George indulged in a comfortable sleep after his lengthened oration about Swaziland, and it looked as if he was refreshing himself for an equally portentous excursion into Indian affairs. Mercifully, however, he spared a long-suffering House this additional infliction.

As a postcript to my last letter I alluded to Sir John Gorst's announcement in the House last Friday evening on the subject of the Report of the Select Committee on the claims of the Uncovenanted Service. The irrepressible Sir George Campbell, whose Parliamentary antics must be very painful to all who recognise his ability and appreciate his Indian record, did not allow the Under-Secretary's important statement to pass unchallenged. In reply to a friendly question from Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir John Gorst informed the House that steps had been taken by the Secretary of State to give practical effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee. "The Secretary of State has," said the Minister, "adopted a resolution that the pensions of all Uncovenanted Civil Servants in the United Kingdom should be paid at the minimum rate of 1*s*. 9*d*. per rupee. That resolution," he added, "is to apply to all pensions which become payable during the present financial year—namely, from 1st April last." Sir George Campbell then rose and said:—"Are we to understand that this resolution has been passed, not only by the Secretary of State in Council, but by the majority of the Council?" Sir John Gorst replied:—"The resolution has been passed in accordance with the law which regulates the Government of India." Sir George was not satisfied with this explanation. "Has it," he further asked, "been passed in compliance with the law which requires that all provisions for the disposal of the revenue of India shall be passed by a majority of the Council?" But he was not able to extract any further information from the representative of the Indian Department. Sir John Gorst merely repeated his previous answers. If as Sir George Campbell seemed to imply the concession granted to the Uncovenanted Service is due to Lord Cross, over-ruling the objections of his Council—probably the great bulk of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* would say, the more credit to Lord Cross. So far as I can learn, however, the opposition of the Council has been very partial, being limited, in fact, to the extension of the new rate to those who entered the Government employ after a given period. In any case, the Service are under a deep obligation to Lord Cross, without whose marked sympathy with the claims of the Uncovenanted officials, the bitter injustice to which they have been subjected would not have been so promptly and generously remedied. I hear that during the proceedings in the House of Commons last night a Metropolitan Conservative member, whose hostility to the movement, though not publicly declared, is well known to some of the members of the service in India, went to the "lobbyist" of the Uncovenanted Association, who was sitting under the gallery and congratulated him on the result of the recent inquiry. "The whole thing," said the honourable gentleman, "was exceedingly well managed, and you have done capitally. It is remarkable, considering that the agitation was only started a short time, and that you had no case." The lobby representative of the Service, while, of course, he did not admit that there was "no case," was nevertheless grateful for the congratulations of an opponent. I may mention that in the opinion of the latter the Service have reason to be specially grateful to Mr. Bristowe for the heartiness with which he assisted Mr. King and Mr. MacNeill in Committee.

SIR F. ROBERTS ON POLO.

THE text of the General Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Polo is as follows:—

The attention of the Commander-in-Chief in India has of late been called to some features of the game of polo, as at present played, which have an important bearing as prejudicially affecting the welfare and efficiency of the service. Objections to the game may be included under two heads: (1) danger, and (2) expense.

I. Danger.—Accidents have recently become very numerous, and within the last few months several young and promising officers have lost their lives, while others have suffered more or less permanent injuries. In speaking of the danger of the game, Sir Frederick Roberts desires at the outset to deprecate any idea that he would discourage an amusement or exercise simply because it involves danger.

Any consideration of this description he knows must be repugnant to officers of the army, and where risk to life or limb is a necessary element of any occupation, whether in the nature of duty or of legitimate recreation, it must continue to be accepted with little or no thought being given to the risk involved. But when danger is not inseparable from a pastime and does not even add to its interest, and when risk of injury can to a great extent be avoided by ordinary precautions without detracting from the merits of a game, it becomes a duty to reduce danger to a minimum.

The chief sources of danger are—

(1) The increased height of the ponies and the higher speed which any success in the game now necessitates. The height has been gradually rising since the first introduction of the game and now stands at 13-3 hands; but owing to the rules of measurement which obtain it is quite possible for a pony to be considerably over the standard height while correctly measured and certified as within it.

(2) The use of imperfectly broken and badly bitted ponies, when high speed is indispensable, as in matches. Ponies cannot be trained without play, but they need not be ridden to the risk of collision until thoroughly trained, and Sir Frederick Roberts considers that it should be recognised as a rule in all polo clubs that no pony is allowed to be used, except at practice, until it has been passed as thoroughly broken to the game.

(3) The neglect to wear a head-dress capable of protecting the head in case of a fall; or if such a head-dress is worn as a precaution against the sun, of discarding it as soon as the sun goes down. This source of danger is absolutely preventable, and here again the Commander-in-Chief considers that the rules of all clubs should provide that a substantial head-dress is invariably to be worn at all times, even at the cost of some occasional inconvenience. It is certain that loss of life has frequently occurred through the neglect of this precaution.

In dealing with the question of danger Sir Frederick Roberts desires to impress upon officers that there is no merit in running objectless risks, but rather the reverse. Natural manliness may make young men careless of themselves, but there are others whose feelings should be considered. Even to those who may have no personal connection or acquaintance with them, it is distressing to hear of a promising life being lost or spoiled through preventable accident or through culpable carelessness. The danger of polo can be almost entirely removed if only ordinary and easily-adopted precautions are taken, and officers have the remedy in their own hands.

II. Expenses.—The game has come to be very costly and beyond the pecuniary means of many officers who feel themselves compelled from various motives to join it without regard to the expense.

This is due in part to the increased popularity of the game which has necessarily raised prices all round. But the chief cause is the high class of animal required to give any chance of success in the inter-regimental tournaments. These two causes combined have brought polo ponies very much to the level of horses as regards cost, and the general effect, especially in the mounted branches, is to necessitate an expenditure on horseflesh out of all proportion to what it was but a few years ago.

The first consideration with cavalry officers, is now, too often, to set themselves up in ponies, with the result that there is no money left to provide proper chargers, and that the expenses of the stable are far beyond what most young officers can afford. This is extravagance which must be dealt with by commanding officers in the same way as any other description of undue expenditure; and the Commander-in-Chief looks to them to see—

I. That officers are provided with efficient charges.

II. That no undersized animal is mustered as a 1st, 2nd or 3rd charger on any pretext whatever.

III. That until chargers are provided, no expensive ponies are allowed to be kept.

IV. That the price of polo ponies is kept strictly within the means of the officers owning them, and that their height is strictly within the authorised limit.

It has been represented to the Commander-in-Chief that to limit the height and price of ponies would interfere with tournaments, through which alone a healthy and manly game, useful for recreation and valuable as physical training, is maintained. If such a result should ensue, it would be a matter of regret. Tournaments are a test of proficiency in contests regulated by certain conditions and restrictions, and there is no reason why the rules of competition should not be so arranged as to be consistent with a necessary economy in the cost of the game.

How this consistency can best be ensured Sir F. Roberts must leave to the good sense of officers to devise; but it must be borne in mind that if the present extravagant outlay in ponies is considered to be inseparable from the competition, tournaments will have to give way to the necessity of a restricted expenditure.

It is said, and apparently with truth, that success at polo now depends more on the speed of the ponies than on the skill of the players, and it would be well if means could be devised to cure a defect which sooner or later must deprive the game of its interest and value, at least for those whose pecuniary means are limited.

BARODA PRINCES IN BOMBAY.

THE Heir-Apparent and the second Prince of Baroda, their Highnesses Fatehsingrao and Jeysingrao Gaekwar, with Dr. Nivens, Mankaries Oakajeerao, Ouchitrao, and Narayenrao, Mr. G. S. Sir Desai, tutor, and seventy-five followers, came to Bombay from Baroda for change of air, on the 17th ultimo. They are residing in two bungalows at Malabar Hill, belonging to Messrs. Kalidas Jutha and Abdool Hoosein Nuzmoodin. The little Princes' presence at the Apollo Bunder and other places of public resort attracts attention as they look very smart and intelligent. By invitation the Princes went to H.H. AgaKhan's bungalow on Wednesday last, in company with Dewan Bahadur Luxumonrao Jugannath, and Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale and the Mankaries, to witness the horse procession. H. H. Aga Khan and his uncle accorded a good reception to the Princes.

The same afternoon Mr. Venayek Dhonderaj Bevalker held a durbar at Angria's Wada in honor of the Princes. Besides them, there were the Chief of Ichalkaranji and Vishalgud, the Baroda ex-Minister, the Mankaries, the State Agents, Messrs. Vamanrao Damoderjee, B. B. Pitale, N. D. Borodeker, V. J. Sunkersett, N. M. Samarth, B. A. Gunputrao, barrister-at-law, and others. Col. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, also saw the Princes. After the *nuzzar* and *poshag* ceremony, distribution of garlands, uttar, &c., the party retired to partake of refreshments.

H. H. the Gaekwar arrived here yesterday (Sunday) morning from Baroda to see his children. The Maharaja's stay here is to be for a day or two only; this visit being of a private character.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 17th Lancers leave behind a detachment of one officer and 50 rank and file in charge of horses, &c., for transfer to the 16th Lancers. This detachment will be despatched so as to arrive in Bombay in sufficient time for embarkation by troopship. A squadron of 147 rank and file of the 17th Lancers will be dropped in Egypt, with the necessary complement of officers.

THE tax on excursionists from England landing at Boulogne and Calais has been reduced by one-half.

A DEPUTATION of Persians at Askabad have addressed the Governor-General of the Transcaspian a request to be accepted as Russian subjects, and he has promised to lay the matter before the Czar.

THE first report on the condition of the cotton crop of the North-Western Provinces and Oude, up to the 7th August, is as follows:—"The rains set in about their usual time, but they have been very heavy and have continued almost without a break for nearly six weeks from their commencement, causing serious floods in Rohilkhand and the Gangetic Doab, the chief cotton tracts in these provinces. Weeding has been, much impeded, and the plants in many places have rotted in the field. The total area this year has been estimated at about 10 per cent. less than the normal area.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT

THE House of Commons on Thursday, August 14th, resolved itself into Committee upon the East India Revenue accounts, Mr. Courteney in the chair.

Sir J. Gorst, in moving the formal resolution, proceeded to give his account of the finances of India, and congratulated the Committee upon having at last found itself in a position to devote a few hours to the subject. The late period of the year, in his opinion, had its advantages as well as its disadvantages. (Oh, oh.) He had only a dull and prosaic tale of prosperity to unfold. When the accounts for 1889 were presented in 1888 it was anticipated that there would be a deficiency of Rx. 608,000, and the accounts closed with a surplus of Rx. 37,000. That was not a bad result. The causes of the surplus were explained twelve months back, and it would interest the Committee more to hear of the revised estimates of 1889-90. These told a tale of continued financial prosperity. In March, 1889, the surplus was estimated at Rx. 106,000, and when he addressed the House in August last he put that surplus at Rx.633,000. In the statement made by Sir D. Barbour in March last this surplus had grown to Rx. 1,809,000, and the surplus he could declare that night was no less than Rx. 2,677,000. (Cheers.) Great as that surplus was, it conveyed an inadequate idea of the real improvement in the revenue, for in March last the Government took active steps to diminish it, postponing from 1889-90 to 1890-91 a very large item of receipts Rx. 490,000, which were to be paid by the provincial Governments as their special contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, and moreover, Rx. 433,500 were appropriated to the Famine Fund. (Hear, hear.) In this manner Rx. 923,500 were annihilated, and if the revised estimates had been framed on the same basis as the original Budget, the surplus to be declared by Sir D. Barbour would have been Rx. 2,733,200 and that with which they had to deal no less than Rx. 3,600,500. What were the causes of that improvement? Only in an insignificant sense was it due to appreciation of the rupee, for during the greater part of the year the exchange was lower than the estimate, which was 1s. 4·38d., but as it rose at the end of the financial year, the average for the year was 1s. 4·55d., and the surplus realised under that heading was only Rx. 200,000. The real cause of the enormous improvement was in great part the increase of revenue, and in a lesser degree decrease of expenditure. The largest share of the increase of revenue was due to opium, namely, Rx. 1,076,000. Of that only Rx. 300,000 was due to improved prices in Calcutta. Rx. 700,000 were due to the failure of the crop in Bengal and the consequent diminution of the purchases of the Government. To show what a gambling item in the revenue was opium, he would point out that in 1889-90 the estimated price of a chest of opium was Rs. 1,070; it touched actually as maximum price Rs. 1,215, and as minimum Rs. 1,040. Every difference of Rs. 100 per chest represented no less a sum than Rx. 570,000. But every head of revenue showed an increase and the total net increase, besides that derived from opium, was Rx. 1,637,500. Railway receipts had also gone up Rx. 166,800. Thus the Committee would arrive at the total of Rx. 2,880,300. This general increase was eminently satisfactory, and it should above all encourage Indian financiers to see a steady increase in the produce of the land tax. As to the expenditure, there had been a decrease of £341,000 for the army, of £410,900 for the defence works, £229,800 for interest, and £367,900 for other heads, the total reduction being no less than £1,349,300. A great deal of this expenditure was not saved; it was only postponed. The total improvement, adding the improvement in the receipts to that in the expenditure had been Rx. 4,223,000, but of this some part belonged, not to the Imperial, but to the provincial Governments. The total Imperial improvements was Rx. 3,494,300. When this was added to the original Budget surplus the true surplus which the Government had to deal with was Rx. 3,600,500. This surplus had been reduced by the postponement of the provincial contributions till the following year and by the application of large sums to the reduction of debt to a final surplus of Rx. 2,667,000 for 1889-90. He now came to the current year. When Sir David Barbour brought in his statement in March last he estimated that the surplus of the year would be Rx. 270,400. It had now grown to Rx. 1,870,400. This growth of the estimated surplus was entirely due to the alteration in the rate of exchange. In Sir D. Barbour's Budget estimate the exchange was taken at about 1s. 4½d. per rupee, but as far as the year had now proceeded the rate realised had been very nearly 1s. 6d. and in the memorandum which had been circulated it had been calculated at 1s. 6½d. The committee must not be too certain that the estimate of 1s. 6½d. would be realised. In order to realise it the Council Bills during the remainder of the year would have to be sold at an average of not less than 1s. 7d. Had it not been for the rise in exchange the financial condition of affairs would have been worse by Rx. 560,000 than when the Budget was introduced last year. The advantage which accrued to the revenues of India from the alteration of the estimated rate of exchange from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6½d. was no less than Rx. 2,160,000. The Rx. 560,000 to which he had just referred was made up partly of a loss of Rx. 40,000 on opium and a loss of Rx. 320,000 on railways. He had no doubt that the sudden rise in the value of the rupee had checked for a moment the export trade, and thus caused the reduction of railway receipts. There was a further sum of the Rx. 200,000 for interest, arising out of the offer of the Government to convert the 4½ per cent. Rupee Loan, which would mature in 1893, into a 4 per cent. debt. It was expected that about half the holders of the loan would convert, and, if so, the Government would have to pay in advance ½ per cent. for 3 years. This, however, was not really a loss, but a gain to the revenue of India. Although there was at present a surplus of Rx. 1,870,000, it could not be reckoned on with anything like certainty as a rise of 1d. in the value of the rupee would effect a gain to the revenue of Rx. 930,000, and a fall of 1d. would cause a loss to the revenue of Rx. 1,050,030. Being in possession of this surplus the Government would have before them two courses. One would be the remission of taxation, and the other the restoration of the surplus which went by the name of the Famine Insurance Fund. The Famine Insurance was not a material but a financial insurance, and it was based on the rough calculation that the consequences of famine in India were to impose on the people a burden of Rx. 15,000,000 once every ten years. The fund was supposed to consist of a special surplus of Rx. 1,500,000; but, as the Government of India was a continual borrower for the purpose of making railways and Irrigation works, the whole or part of the Rx. 1,500,000 had been employed for purposes for which money would otherwise have been borrowed. The special surplus to which he had referred had never been hoarded, or invested, or kept as a sort of purse which could be drawn upon in the event of a famine occurring. It had always been spent year by year. It would, however, be a great mistake for the Committee to suppose that no money had been applied of late years to the extinction of debt or the promotion of irrigation and railway works; for since the year 1886-87 no less than Rx.3,440,000 had been applied to those purposes. He was not so sanguine as to suppose that after the statement he had made, the character of the transactions he had referred to would be properly understood. He had no doubt that the name of the Famine Insurance Fund would continue to be used, and that hon. members would still talk of the Secretary of State seizing upon the fund as if he were guilty of robbery; but, at any rate, the first duty of the Government, upon the return of financial prosperity, was to restore the famine grant. With regard to the salt tax, in which certain hon. members took so much interest, although it was a tax which ought to be and which should be removed as soon as that course was financially possible, he thought the figures which he had quoted would encourage hon. members and the Government of India to restore the famine grant instead. As far as the salt tax was concerned, he could only refer to the statements he had made by authority of the Secretary of State, to the effect that the salt duty should be considered as a temporary measure, and that the reduction of it should be effected as speedily as possible. He thought that from the statement he had laid before it, the Committee would agree with him that the finances of India were encouraging and satisfactory; and although it would be extremely foolish to indulge in visions of enormous surpluses, at all events they might contemplate the future with cheerfulness and hope. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bradlaugh asserted that the Government were violating the law in presenting the Indian accounts at this late period of the year. He also complained of the delay in issuing the explanatory memorandum. The Under-Secretary himself must feel that it was simply absurd to thrust upon the House on the very day on which his statement was made a huge mass of figures of this character. He desired to know what the Government had done with regard to Mr. Crawford. He gathered that considerable pressure had been placed upon the Government from their own side of the House to render some pecuniary assistance to Mr. Crawford. He desired to ask what had been the nature of the application, and what had been the answer of the Government. The explanatory memorandum issued to the House mentioned some exceptional payments made under the item of territorial and political pensions. He hoped that there had no reference to the case of Mr. Crawford.

Sir J. Gorst:—No, they had not.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that there was a strong feeling on the matter in India, and if any part of the proceeds of the taxation of the Indian people was

diverted to reward a man who had been clearly guilty of corrupting justice, that action would be in direct opposition to the wishes of Lord Reay. Indeed, when Lord Reay was addressing the people on the eve of his departure, he made use of words such as had never before been used by a man in his position. He said that he had vainly sought to influence the Government of India to keep its promises, and had gone to the length of tendering his resignation.

Sir John Gorst replied that as to Mr. Crawford, he could say that no payment whatever had been made to him. The application which had been made was now under the consideration of the Government of India; no conclusion had been arrived at, and no sum had yet been charged on the revenues of India on that account. If he were to follow the hon. member into the unfortunate and inaccurate statements made by Lord Reay he should be transgressing the rules of order. The exceptional payments referred to in his memorandum had nothing to do with Mr. Crawford. They were payments, in the first place, to Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, and besides that there was a large sum of arrears which was paid to an English lady to establish her title to be regarded as the wife of a certain Nawab of Bengal.

Mr. Bradlaugh resuming said that with regard to the Indian railways, he would ask what were the indirect charges excluded from the accounts and what new policy the Government were adopting with regard to the Indian lines? Was it a fact that the Government had in view a change of gauge as to gradually make also railways in India broad gauge. As to the famine fund which was now to be "restored," it really never had any existence, as was admitted by the right hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary last year. The hon. member went on to comment upon the rise in the price of salt in India, in consequence of the formation and action of the Salt Syndicate in England, and protested strongly against a state of the law which permitted the establishment of such syndicates for what he declared were illegal objects——

The Chairman, interposing, pointed out that the hon. member was travelling outside the question before the Committee.

Mr. Bradlaugh expressed a hope that the salt tax would be abolished long before the period at which the right hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary seemed to anticipate its withdrawal.

The Chairman said he understood that the hon. member proposed to submit to the Committee an alternative to the resolution formally moved by the Under-Secretary of State. There had been up to this time no example of an amendment proposed in Committee to a resolution of this kind; and it was said that no attempt had ever been made to submit such an amendment. So that while there was no precedent in favour of the proceeding, there was also none against it. He could not say that it was not a fair reply to make to say that this late period of the session rendered it difficult to examine the accounts, but he desired to safeguard the Committee against its being supposed to be in order to submit any abstract amendment as an alternative.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that after that notification he would not submit his amendment, so as not even to provoke the semblance of a precedent.

Sir R. Lethbridge, after congratulating the Under-Secretary of State upon his lucid statement, said that he entirely agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Bradlaugh) in regretting the abolition of the old system by which discussion might be raised upon the question that the Speaker do leave the chair. But the question before the Committee was whether the Government of India was really using its years of prosperity in such a manner as to enable it to face the years of adversity which undoubtedly must come. That question he thought must be answered in the affirmative, and the hon. member for Northampton was tilting at a wind-mill when he complained of the Government of spending the famine fund on railway and irrigation works, for that was really the way in which to effectually provide against famine. He hoped that the Government of India and the Secretary of State would not be deterred by the criticisms of the hon. member for Northampton from taking advantage of the glorious opportunity presented by the fortunate turn in exchange to push forward railway works, either by State construction or by encouraging private enterprise. The ever increasing loyalty of the the feudatory States was a matter of the highest satisfaction; and one of its effects would be to enable the Indian Government to withdraw or reduce those large bodies of troops which were at present maintained in cantonments to watch the armies of the native Princes. The Government were to be congratulated on the favourable state of Indian finances in the past year, and also on the hopeful aspect of affairs as regarded the future.

Mr. MacNeill thanked the Indian Government for the action they had taken to remove the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants.

Sir R. Temple, referring to the opium trade, adhered to a statement he had previously made, that it was far better the Chinese should have Indian opium than that they should solely use their own. China produced far more opium than India, and the demand for the drug would continue in China, and a supply would be forthcoming from India in spite of any measure the Indian Government might take. The famine insurance fund was a highly technical expression, which would never have been invented if the Government could have foreseen the uses to which it would have been applied. He complimented the Under-Secretary for India upon the statement which he had made to the Committee, which showed that everything necessary was being done for the benefit of the people of India, who had to bear the lightest taxation of any people in the world.

Mr. J. S. Keay observed that the hon. Baronet was still as he had known him in India—the most optimistic of Indian officials; but notwithstanding his able advocacy he (Mr. Keay) was unable to endorse the statements of the Under-Secretary as to the general prosperity of India. The small landowners were, as a matter of fact, gradually getting more and more into the hands of the usurers.

Mr. Provand protested against the Indian Budget being delayed until the last days of the Parliamentary Session, and expressed the opinion that the restoration of the famine fund was not of so much importance to the people of India as was the abolition of the salt tax.

Sir W. Plowden complained of the efficient armament of the Indian Artillery.

Sir J. Gorst replied briefly to the various points raised, stating that it was not his fault that this subject was discussed so late in the Session.

Mr. Keay spoke on the Land Revenue, and Mr. Morton on the late date on which Indian papers were supplied.

Sir J. Fergusson denied that the land of India was ever assessed in Bombay, which he knew best. The Government assessment was less than half what it would be let for. As to the employment of natives, he declared that for one European employed there were hundreds of natives employed. The Europeans were only employed in the upper ranks of officials.

The usual Indian Budget resolution was agreed to, and progress was reported.

It was not until five minutes to seven that the sitting came to an end, it having lasted no fewer than sixteen hours, the last four hours being occupied chiefly with Irish business.

THE QUEEN AND THE AUSTRIAN FLEET.

The Queen left Osborne on Monday morning (11th ult.), for the purpose of reviewing the Austrian fleet, which, under the Archduke Stephen, is visiting British waters. The fleet (which consists of four ironclads) reached Cowes roads from Spithead about seven o'clock, and anchored in line outside the Royal yachts Osborne and Victoria and Albert. The vessels saluted the Queen's standard, which was flying at Osborne House, with twenty-one guns, and then honoured the British flag with a similar compliment, the guardship Volage returning the visitors' salute and hoisting the Austrian ensign at the fore. The Queen, on quitting Osborne at about half-past ten o'clock, drove down the hill to Trinity Pier, East Cowes, and went on board the Royal yacht Alberta, under the command of Staff-Captain Goldsmith. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Marquis of Lorne. Steaming swiftly to the westward till the last Austrian vessel off West Cowes was reached, the Alberta turned east and proceeded along the port side of the warships, the naval band on the Kronprinz Erzherzog Rudolf playing the National Anthem, the crews manning the sides and fighting tops of the ironclads, and the Volage men the yard arms of the guardship, as the Royal yacht passed by. The Alberta then steamed slowly at a distance of a cable's length along the starboard side of the squadron, the crews again mustering at the bulwarks as Her Majesty inspected each ship. The Queen returned at the close of the inspection, which occupied about an hour, to Trinity Pier, East Cowes, and on disembarking proceeded to Osborne. Her Majesty subsequently entertained the Archduke Stephen and the officers of the Austrian Fleet, who had been invited to take luncheon at Osborne.

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CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *VS.* CUSTOMS HOUSE.

This match, a new fixture in the Gymkhana programme, was played on Saturday afternoon last on the Gymkhana ground, and an opportunity given to several who have not played in former Gymkhana matches this season, of showing their form, and this, especially by Mr. Bateson and Mr. Glazebrook, was fully taken advantage of. A few more similar minor matches would be a very pleasing innovation to a great many who play regularly at the nets, but have no opportunity of exhibiting its results in a match, owing to almost all of the season's matches being important enough to require as many of the representative Eleven as the Gymkhana can procure. These afternoon matches are very popular, and the Honorary Secretary, we understand, will always be glad to have as many arranged as he can, and to invite challenges from local clubs and teams. The chief difficulty at present lies in Saturday being the day most convenient in the week for most of the clubs referred to; but if any of them can get up a team for, say, a Wednesday afternoon's match, there will generally be no difficulty in arranging a Gymkhana Eleven to meet them. The 6th, 20th, and 27th inst., are blank Saturdays on the Gymkhana card, and on the 13th the Bombay Eleven will be at Poona for their return match there, which leaves another Saturday iree for a game on the home ground.

In order to include some bowling in the team, four of the regular Gymkhana players appeared on Saturday, and on a fast true wicket they had small excuse for being all clean bowled as they were. In fact, the prominent feature of that innings, as well as of the second, was that every single wicket was clean bowled, excepting two run-outs, and Mr. Crowley, especially as he had had the hill and the wind against him, turned out an excellent analysis in each innings. Mr. Pritchard, who had charge of the other end, got a great deal of pace on to his balls, and with a more accurate pitch would have been more successful than he was. But he was no doubt considerably put off by the large number of byes let off his bowling, for his long stop, in spite of being duly armed with gloves and pads and standing nearly 20 yards behind the wickets, seemed callous to byes, and a great many were stolen, especially by the last pair of batsmen, who were able to cross each other before the ball had even reached the long stop. Mr. Walsh is probably not aware that it is a great deal easier to take any bowling at the wicket on the first bounce of the ball, than to wait till it has taken a dozen. Mr. Barton and Mr. Durrant shared the proud distinction of their 14 apiece, on a fast true wicket, being top score of the innings; the latter's was a very steady display, but a little more energy between the wickets would increase not only his own, but his partner's score. The same applies to his ground-fielding, but his catching is beyond reproach, and his one-handed catch which brought the down-fall of the last Customs House wicket at a critical point of the game, was a triumph. The last wicket added 30 runs, and both batsmen played so well that it was a question whether the innings had not begun at the wrong end. Mr. Bateson was particularly free, and going in first in the second innings, he put 26 together in great form, so that he contributed in all 39 runs for once out.

The Customs House, who included two of the Gymkhana, Dr. McCartie and Mr. Young, played up so well that for some time it was quite likely they would reach the Gymkhana total. Mr. Young was unlucky in being given out l.-b.-w. as his 22 looked as if he might play out the innings, and Dr. McCartie as well as Mr. Walsh gave their assistance, but the tail of the innings failed, and Mr. Durrant's catch, already mentioned, put the Gymkhana winners by 10 runs, just in time to save a very close finish.

There was some rapid hitting by five of the Gymkhana wickets in their 2nd innings, during the 40 minutes left for play, and the score reached 95 before stumps were drawn at 6-15 p.m.

Full score and analysis :—

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. J. H. Twiss, b Pritchard...	11	run out	18
Mr. L. N. Beatty, b Crowley...	7	not out	14
Mr. H. E. Lowis, b Pritchard..	0	b Crowley......	4
Mr. A. E. Barton, b Crowley...	14	b Boylette	6
Mr. N. Durrant, b Pritchard...	14	did not bat.	
Mr. H. Dunk, b Crowley	0		
Mr. L. R. Forrest, b Pritchard	0		
Mr. G. McCausland, b Crowley	7		
Mr. G. H. Brooks, b Crowley	0		
Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, run out.	12	b Crowley	10
Mr. J. Bateson, not out.........	13	b Crowley......	26
Extras..........	19	Extras......	17
Total......	97	Total for 5 wickets	95

(Fall of the wickets.)
1st Innings.
1-0 2-18 3-19 4-21 5-41 6-43 7-50 8-63 9-67 10-97
2nd Innings.
1-13 2-45 3-46 4-56 5-89

CUSTOMS HOUSE.

Mr. P. Boylette, c Forrest, b Twiss..........	0
Mr. H. Forde, c Glazebrook, b Twiss	6
Mr. F. Smith, c Barton, b Twiss	1
Mr. H. J Thomas, b Twiss..................	1
Mr. W. E. Young, l-b-w, b Barton	22
Dr. F. F. McCartie, b Lowis..................	15
Mr. J. Walsh, c Durrant, b Lowis	13
Mr. L. Crowley, b Barton	5
Mr. W. Jackson, b Lowis	1
Mr. H. Pritchard, c Durrant, b Lowis......	9
Mr. J. Higgins not out	0
Extras	14
Total...	87

(Fall of the wickets.)
1-5 2-8 3-9 4-31 5-56 6-56 7-68 8-69 9-81 10-87.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gymkhana.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Pritchard...........	95	42	7	4	20	30	0	0
Crowley	95	36	9	5	50	26	0	3
Boylette...........					20	15	0	1
McCartie					10	7	0	0

CUSTOMS HOUSE.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Twiss	40	24	2	4
Beatty	25	5	2	0
Barton	40	17	2	2
Lowis	38	22	1	4
Bateson	10	5	0	0

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION A. C. *VS.* MUNICIPALITY C. C.

An Eleven of the Y. M. C. A. A. C. played a match against the Municipality C. C. on their ground (Cooperage), beginning shortly after half-past 2 o'clock and resulting in an easy victory for the home team by 59 runs in the first innings. Messrs. E. Hale and S. W. Lynn bowled remarkably well, securing 9 and 8 wickets respectively. The latter succeeded in taking four wickets with consecutive balls in an over. The follow on was saved by only one run. The home team fared decidedly better in their second venture, having 2 wickets down for 80 runs when time was called. Mr. Boileau secured the top score in both the innings, 17 and 42 respectively. Mr. Tomlinson was the only one who made anything of a stand for the opponents. Appended is the full score and analysis :—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S W Lynn b Hale	16	not out..............	11
D I Sharp b Hale	1	to bat.	
R W Boileau b Hale	17	B Myers	42
E Waller b Hale	5	to bat.	
H I Clarke b Hale	2		
J White c Narain b Hale...	11		
W Shilstone b Hale.........	2	c Mitchell b Myers	18
C Hykoop b Hale...........	0	to bat.	
J H Hurst b Rowbottom...	1	not out	4
J H Nash b Hale	1	to bat.	
J Reed not out............	3		
Extras	15	Extras	5
Total...	74	Total ..	80

MUNICIPALITY C. C.

R Bende b Lynn	1
S Narain b Clarke	2
D Hirjibhoy c White b Clarke	0
S Tomlinson l-b-w Lynn	8
E Hale b Clarke	3
Katrack b Lynn	0
L W Mitchel b Lynn	0
G E Myers b Lynn	0
J W Benson b Lynn............................	0
Rowbottom not out	0
C S Hewett c Boileau b Lynn	0
Extras..	0
Total...	15

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MUNICIPAL CLERK.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jamsetjee Muncherjee, described as a municipal clerk in the A Ward, was charged on remand at the instance of Mr. W. Pearson, Acting Assessor of the Bombay Municipality, with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, in respect of a sum of Rs. 13,356-14-11, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, was counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defence.

From the nature of the information filed by Mr. Burder, on behalf of the complainant, it appears that the latter's attention was drawn to certain irregularities in the books of the accused by a certain Atmaram Motiram, Superintendent of the A Ward, on making an inspection of the accounts. On looking into the matter—the complainant being under the impression that there was something amiss—went in company with Mr. Atmaram to the accused's house and brought him to the office, where he was taxed about three certain entries of various sums of money. On a further examination of the accused's books it appeared that there was an entry of 61 bills in the ledger for an amount of Rs. 20,044 as the balance for 1889-90. On these bills being checked it was ascertained that they actually amounted to Rs. 6,687-1-1, thus leaving, as far as this inspection went, a deficit of Rs. 13,356-14-11. Defendant admitted that he had unlawfully misappropriated this amount by showing collected bills for small sums, while in reality he had recovered bills embracing larger amounts of money. This dishonest practice had been carried on by the accused for the past twelve months in quite a systematic and methodical manner, and clearly set forth dexterity in hitherto succeeding to avoid detection by his superintendent of his erroneous entries in erasing and altering figures of amounts of bills which he collected. During the last six years the accused had been employed to collect taxes for the Bombay Municipality. The bills are made out in the ward office in Bombay, and are then forwarded to the superintendent of that ward to be checked. They are then entered in a collection book, and handed over to the ward collector and superintendent. The bills are taken by the ward collector each day and entered in another, a field book to the debtor. If the bills are not paid the ward collector is not allowed to leave them with the debtor. In the event of his receiving payment, he takes a receipt duly signed. It sometimes happens that a mill is situated in the A Ward and the place of payment is probably in the B Ward. The bill is then transmitted from the A to the B Ward. It is then received by the superintendent of that ward, who hands it to the ward collector for presentation to the debtor. Mr. Burder informed the magistrate that in the present information the prosecution dealt only with six bills amounting to Rs. 13,356-14-11. As a matter of fact, it had now been ascertained that the accused has defrauded his employers of upwards of Rs. 31,000. The six bills above referred to were transfers from several wards and related to the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the Swadeshi Mills. Although these mills were situated in the D, F, and G Wards, yet the place of collection was situated in the A Ward, whither the bills were transferred. The accused appears to have collected this money and made an entry in his book, Form XVI. that these bills had been transferred. It was impossible to ascertain when that entry was made. The Superintendent Assessor was of opinion that this entry may have been made after he checked the book and saw that the bills were still unpaid. The accused altered the figures in five different cases. In the first instance the amount which he had collected was Rs. 3,258-12-0, from the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company. This was entered by him in Form XVI. and for some unaccountable reason he erased the first figure 3. The bills had all been paid for on the dates on which the accused received receipts of payment. Defendant, in appropriating the money, had adopted every precaution against detection either by the auditors or the superintendents in his ward.

Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Agent to the Swadeshi Spinning and Weaving Company, was the first witness called, who said: I am acquainted with the accused and recollect him presenting some municipal bills to me for payment last year. I recollect receiving the bill No. 5052 G Ward, from the accused about March, 1889. When bills are presented to me with the signature of the mill manager, who certifies to its correctness, I sign the bill and pass it on to my cashier for payment. Bill No. 5063 G Ward was in like manner signed by me and passed on to the cashier. I received this bill from the accused.

Cross-examination reserved.

Nusserwanjee Byramjee Kapadia, next called, said: I am the cashier of the Swadeshi Mills and know the accused. I recollect paying the bill No. 5052 G Ward, for Rs. 1,789, to the accused. The payment was made on the 26th of June, 1889. The accused received the bill in my presence. I paid the money in currency notes. I took down the numbers for two notes of Rs. 1,000 each. The numbers are 31,537 and 24,252. I paid the bill No. 5063 G Ward for Rs. 1,568 to the accused. The bill was duly signed by him.

Cross-examination reserved.

Shapurjee Cursetjee said: I am an accountant in the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, and I know the accused. I see this Municipal bill No. 9580 D Ward, for Rs. 2,132-7-0, which was presented to me by the defendant. I examined it, and put my initials. It was presented on the 27th November, 1889. After examining it I returned it to the accused. I also see bill No. 5695 F Ward for Rs. 1,369-9-0. It was presented to me by the accused on the same date. It was initialled by me and handed back to the accused. The bill is taken to the secretary for payment and endorsed in his handwriting. The direction for payment by the secretary is signed by the agent.

Mr. Burder: Did you pass a receipt to the accused in respect of this bill?—No, I did not. I sometimes give receipts to ward clerks for bills.

Mr. Burder: Under what circumstances?—In the event of there being any enquiry as to the correctness of the bill. I see Receipt IV. No. 55. It is not in my handwriting, and I did not give it to the accused. Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee is our secretary. I know his handwriting. This is not his signature on it. This is not my signature on the receipt for bill No. 11314. The signature on the receipt for bill No. 4279 is also not that of Mr. Banajee.

Cross-examination reserved.

Moolchund Nansee, examined, said: I am a shroff in the employ of Sir Manockjee Petit's Manufacturing Company, and know the accused. I see this bill for Rs. 2,132-7-0, which amount was paid to the accused on the 27th of November, 1889. He signed the bill in my presence, and received payment in cash. The bill for Rs. 1,369-9-0 was also paid to the accused on the same date in cash. I see the bill, No. 11314 D Ward, for Rs. 3,147-11-0. It was paid to the accused on the 27th of March last. He signed the receipt in my presence. The bill No. 4279 D Ward, for Rs. 3,258-12-0, was also paid by me to the accused on the 8th of June, 1889. This was also signed.

Cross-examination reserved.

Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Coyajee, sworn, said: I am town-duty refund examiner in the Bombay Municipality. Up to April last I was superintendent of assessment, A Ward. This bill was handed to the accused, who made an entry of it in the book. There are other entries signed by the accused and myself. This bill appears in the accused's handwriting as transferred to the G Ward on the 25th of July, 1889. The amount of the bill now appears as Rs. 178, something having been erased after the figure 8.

Mr. Burder: Could that bill have been transferred without your knowledge?—No. Because whenever a bill has to be transferred an advice form signed by me has to go with it. Another entry is made by the accused that bill No. 5063 was retransferred to G Ward on the 25th of July, 1889. The amount now appears to be Rs. 166 in the remark column with an erasure after the last 6. I see bill No. 9580 in the accused's handwriting. It is entered with other bills in the accused's handwriting and signed for. There is an entry by the accused as having been retransferred to D Ward on the 4th December, 1889. The amount is shown as Rs. 213-7-0 in the remark column. There is another erasure after the figure 3. Another erasure appears before the figure 3 in bill No. 5695, dated the 4th of December, 1889, for Rs. 369-9-0. Bill No. 11314 is still outstanding. A similar erasure was made in bill No. 4279 for Rs. 258-12-0 before the figure 2.

Mr. Burder: Each ward clerk has what is called a field-book?—Yes. In this book he enters the bills as he collects them. (Field-book No. 83 of the accused produced.) It does not appear that the bills Nos. 5052 and 5063 are entered here. Those two bills are entered in another book as presented on the 4th July, 1889.

Similar evidence as to the non-entries of bills in the accused's field-books was submitted.

The case was adjourned till 2-30 to-morrow, the Magistrate informing the counsel for the defence that the case would in all probability be committed to the next Criminal Sessions, as it was a serious charge laid against a public servant.

Further conflicts between the Kurds and the Armenians are reported to have taken place in the Alashgerd district.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander W. J. Webber, with the English mails of the 15th August, arrived in harbour at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. The following is the list of passengers :—

From London.

Mr and Mrs Scaldwel	Mr H M Owen
Mr P Lambert	Mr H B Hederstedt
Mr Moloney	Mr Phelan
Mr H L Davies	Mrs Yansch

From Brindisi.

Surg Horrocks	Mr Bishop
Mr W C McLeod	Mr G Stanley
Mr Greaves	Mr Abu Reya
Capt Cubitt	Mr Hallen
Mr J Craik	Col Thomas
Mr R W L Tooze	K B R Sibjniji
Col Weston	Mr Alston
Major Parker Jervis	Col Wilkins
Mr H Batty	Mr Spooner Hart
Mr McCallum	Mr W Holland

From Aden.

Lt C Greatorex	Mr. Baba Ana
Mr Cotton	Mr. Abdul Kurrim
Mr Ahmed	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen on Monday embarked on the Royal yacht at Osborne, and inspected an Austrian squadron lying in the Solent.

The German Emperor held a reception on Friday on board his yacht, the Hohenzollern, and afterwards took leave of the Queen, and left in the evening for Heligoland.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Directors' Liability Bill was read a third time and passed, after some remarks from Lord Herschell deprecating the amendment introduced in that House. On Monday the Marquis of Salisbury stated the terms of the Anglo-French Agreement with reference to Madagascar, Zanzibar, and West Africa, but no discussion was entered into. On Tuesday a considerable time was occupied in discussing the Commons' amendments to the Dublin Corporation Bill, which were ultimately agreed to by 29 to 21. Last night the Royal assent was notified to a number of Bills and others were advanced.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Navy Estimates were discussed in Committee of Supply. On Saturday the Army Estimates were discussed in Committee of Supply. On Monday the Civil Service Estimates were considered, and on the Foreign Office Vote a discussion arose on Sir L. Simmons's mission to Rome, and an amendment was moved, which was rejected by 109 to 52. A deprecatory amendment with regard to the Madagascar arrangement with France was also rejected by 102 to 51. On Tuesday the Home Office Vote was considered, and led to much discussion on various points. The sitting was protracted to 3-45 a.m. On Wednesday the Civil Service Estimates were again discussed and at last were all disposed of. Last night was devoted to brief discussions on a great variety of subjects, the chief subject being the Indian Budget, which led to some debate.

Mr. A. Thomas, Gladstonian, was elected on Friday without opposition as M.P. for East Carmarthenshire.

Cardinal Newman died on Monday at the Oratory, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, in the 90th year of his age. The remains of the deceased Cardinal lay in state on Wednesday in the Church of St. Philip Neri, at Birmingham.

For the purpose of the naval operations on the British and Irish coasts, a formal declaration of war was received on Friday evening last from the Admiralty, and the attacking squadron under Sir M. Seymour put to sea, having 24 hours' start of Sir G. Tryon's defending squadron at Plymouth. A torpedo attack was made on the latter on the following morning, and the operations of both squadrons have continued.

An action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Knowles against Mr. Leslie Duncan, proprietor of the *Matrimonial News*, was tried at Lewes and resulted on Tuesday in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £10,000 damages.

The Swaziland Convention is regarded as unsatisfactory both in the Transvaal and in Natal, where it is thought that Cape interests have been exclusively considered.

The Bill authorizing the Cape Government to take over the railways now being constructed by the British South Africa Company has passed the Colonial Parliament.

The Convention between Great Britain and Portugal has been agreed to and will be signed immediately. The Cortes at Lisbon have been adjourned until September 15.

In compliance with a joint request from Great Britain, the United States, and Portugal, the Swiss Government has appointed three jurists to consider the question of compensation for the Delagoa Railway.

The formal transference of the sovereignty of Heligoland to Germany was performed on Saturday, and the British ex-Governor, Mr. Barkly, left the island. On Sunday the Emperor William arrived, and delivered a short, but stirring, address to the assembled crowds. The Emperor left in the evening for Berlin.

The Anglo-French Agreement was published in Paris on Tuesday, but few comments on it appear in the papers.

From St. Petersburg it is reported that a sensible reduction of the Army will be made after the summer manoeuvres by the discharge into the reserves of three classes of recruits, thus remitting from one two years of service.

Business has been generally resumed at Buenos Ayres, but the financial situation is not yet clearly ascertained. The Governor of Cordoba has called out the provincial milita, ostensibly for drill, but the Minister of the Interior has sent a Commissary to prohibit that movement.

A war between San Salvador and Honduras is considered at New York to be imminent.

Obituary.—Cardinal Newman; Sir J. T. Mackenzie; Right Hon. W. E. Baxter; Dr. A. von Bunge; E von Bauernfeld; Prof. Felix Liebrecht, Miss Tyssen Amherst; Mrs. Caroline C. Hill.

THE LATE CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Cardinal Newman died at a quarter to nine on Monday night, Aug. 11, at the Oratory, Edgbaston, Birmingham, in his ninetieth year. The Cardinal was, on the preceding Saturday, prostrated by inflammation of the left lung, and from that time he gradually sank until he passed peacefully away. The Fathers of the Oratory were present, and although Extreme Unction was administered, the Cardinal became unconscious and did not receive the Viaticum. When it became known that the end was drawing near, many persons assembled in prayer at the Oratory Church. The late Cardinal preached his last sermon on the Pope's Sacerdotal Jubilee, on Jan. 1 of this year.

The *Guardian* says :—"Cardinal Newman is dead, and we lose in him not only one of the very greatest masters of English style, not only a man of singular purity and beauty of character, not only an eminent example of personal sanctity, but the founder, we may almost say, of the Church of England as we see it. What the Church of England would have become without the Tractarian movement we can faintly guess, and of the Tractarian Movement Newman was the living soul and the inspiring genius. Great as his services have been to the communion in which he died, they are as nothing by the side of those he rendered to the communion in which the most eventful years of his life were spent. All that was best in Tractarianism came from him—its reality, its depth, its low estimate of externals, its keen sense of the importance of religion to the individual soul. The conclusions to which it led him were different from those to which it led his most devoted followers, but the premises from which they started, and the temper in which they worked, were identical, and whatever solid success the High Church party has attained since Cardinal Newman's departure has been due to their fidelity to his method and spirit. He will be mourned by many in the Roman Church, but their sorrow will be less than ours, because they have not the same paramount reason to be grateful to him."

Will Newman's charm survive in the estimation of his country; (asks the *Times*). Will his books maintain it? That is a question which may be asked to-day, but which the future only can answer. Of one thing we may be sure, that the memory of his pure and noble life, untouched by wordliness, unsoured by any trace of fanaticism, will endure, and that whether Rome canonises him or not he will be canonised in the thoughts of pious people of many creeds in England. The saint and the poet in him will survive. "Lead, Kindly Light" is already something better than a classic; the life at Littlemore and at Edgbaston will engrave itself deep into the memory of all to whom religion and lofty human character are dear.

It is no exaggeration, the *Standard* considers, to say that one of the greatest names in the history of two Churches is now enrolled among the deathless dead. His end was a euthanasia. He died full of years and honours, at the patriarchal age of eighty-nine, an object of esteem and admiration to thousands who had no sympathy with his religious views, even in the form which they originally wore, and to thousands more who, far from being Romanists or Anglicans, neither professed nor called themselves Christians. The writer points out that Dr. Newman's renunciation of the Church of England was not that rebuke to the principles of the High Church party which it is suited others to represent it to be, though it was not strange that it should seem such to minds imperfectly acquainted with the controversy, and though it was certainly for many years a great blow and discouragement to the Revivalists. Anglicanism rallied from its temporary discomfiture under the guidance of men who had been High Churchmen before Newman came among them, and who were the depositaries of the great Catholic tradition which had never died out in the Church of England. And it may fairly be doubted whether all that was of real value in the Oxford Revival is not far strong now than it was five-and-forty years ago.

The *Daily News* can hardly recollect any other instance in which so great and keen a controversialist made so few enemies, in which so eminent a seceder retained such a hold on the regard and admiration of those from whose ranks he withdrew at so critical an hour. We are constantly told that this is an age of cynicism—an age which has ceased to believe in the sincerity and disinterestedness of men. No stronger evidence can be cited to prove that we are not swallowed up in cynicism and lost to belief in the possibility of mortal sincerity, than the mere fact that men of all creeds and parties, in whatever heat and passion of controversy, recognised and respected the sincerity of Cardinal Newman.

By the death of Cardinal Newman (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) the Church of Rome loses one of its two great English Cardinals, the literature of England loses one of its great masters, and the world loses one of the chiefest of its saints. Of his active life, one half was spent in giving the lie to the other. Of his controversial armoury, half the weapons were spent in spoiling the other half. But the truth is that Newman was greater than any of his controversies. His lasting influence was moral rather than theological, and the good he did in the moral sphere was divided among both the communions. Newman gave the Anglican Church an impetus, and the impetus did not cease because he withdrew. To the Church of Rome he gave for a time, an intellectual impetus, and for all time a moral example. The latter gift is beyond all comparison the greater. In the intellectual field Cardinal Newman seems to have felt himself that his battle had been in vain. It is the fashion to praise him as a consummate "stylist." But "the style is the man." The mingled simplicity and subtlety of Newman's style was the reflection of his mind; and what gives substance and will give permanence to the matter of his discourses is their pure and lofty morality. Cardinal Newman was a great writer because he was a good man.

The French and Italian press on Tuesday (August 12th) made kindly and appreciative references to the late Cardinal Newman.

The body of the late Cardinal was placed on a catafalque in the Oratory Chapel on Tuesday (August 12th) and remained there until Wednesday, when from 7 a.m. till 8 p.m. over 20,000 people passed through the church. On Monday evening a solemn dirge will be sung by the Fathers of the Oratory, assisted by the Roman Catholic clergy of the town, and on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock, a solemn Pontifical requiem (to which all the Roman Catholic bishops of England have been invited) will be celebrated by Bishop Ilsley, prior to the removal of the body for burial at Rednal. In compliance with a wish expressed by the Cardinal some time ago, his remains will be laid beside those of his beloved friend and comrade, Father Ambrose St. John.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The Admiral in command of the British squadron lying in Plymouth Sound was informed, at five o'clock on Friday afternoon (Aug. 8), that "war" had broken out. The hostile fleet under Sir M. Culme Seymour, however, were given twenty-four hours' start, and the ships under Sir G. Tryon did not leave the western port until five o'clock the following day. Notwithstanding the programme, as generally understood, that is, a number of torpedo boats made an attack, during the early hours of Sunday morning, on the British fleet lying in Plymouth Sound. Though the boats were discovered in time to have caused most of them to be sent to the bottom by the guns of the men-of-war, yet five of the vessels were struck by dummy torpedoes, including the flagships Northumberland and Anson. The attack is described as being executed with the greatest skill and judgment. The following account is given of the disabling of two torpedo boats of the attacking force :—"The boat No. 82, after discharging her weapon, was proceeding at a speed of fifteen knots an hour. When only 150 yards from the Black Prince her steering gear broke, and she struck the ironclad with such force that her bows were very seriously damaged, her fore part being twisted round to an angle of thirty degrees. Happily her bulkhead saved her from sinking, and she was got safely into harbour. No. 51 boat also met with an accident, being struck by one of her consorts close to her screw, which put her out of action."

About two o'clock on Monday morning (Aug. 11) the inhabitants of Weymouth were aroused by the sounds of a heavy cannonade, caused by a night attack on the reserve fleet defending Portland. Between one and half-past one, one of the enemy's torpedo-boats from Alderney, accompanied by a cruiser, made an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the Belleisle. As soon as the torpedo vessels were discovered an alarm was given, and almost immediately the electric lights from the ships of war and the defending torpedo fleet lighted up the bay, and a very heavy cannonade was opened. The Grasshopper and Rattlesnake gave chase, but under cover of the darkness the foe managed to evade their pursuers, happily only for a time, as while the Rattlesnake was later in the day scouring the Channel she captured one of the enemy's torpedo boats, No. 45, after an exciting chase. The unfortunate craft has been towed into Portland, and there is every reason for believing that No. 45 was the boat which attempted to torpedo the Belleisle. Falmouth, also, was started at a late hour on Monday night by an onslaught made by two torpedo boats (87 and 86) of the attacking squadron on the steamers which arrived there on Sunday morning with coals for the defending fleet, and which were awaiting orders. Taking advantage of a fog, the torpedo boats ran into the harbour at full speed, and immediately commenced operations against the coal vessels which they are supposed to have completely destroyed. They were then retiring, but when abreast of the Black Rock they were challenged by a torpedo catcher attached to the defending squadron, who, it is understood, made such a vigorous attack upon them that the torpedo boats were compelled to succumb. Under cover of the colliers the torpedo boats, according to another account, also attacked the Speedwell (first-class gunboat) and the Hearty (tug), attached to the defending squadron, and the only representatives in the harbour of the British fleet. Both ships, it is said, were struck, and the lieutenants in command of the boats then served papers upon five colliers lying in the harbour informing them that they had been captured. Whilst it is claimed that the torpedo-boat 87, which technically blew up the Speedwell, is alleged to have been under fire sufficiently long to have been destroyed, her commander claims that the speed of his boat rendered this impossible.

The British Squadron, under Sir George Tryon, put into Scilly on Tuesday, August 12, in order that the ships might fill up with coal. The vessels left again at night in search of the hostile fleet, no trace of which have been seen, although the cruisers had been sweeping the seas with the object of discovering some intelligence of Sir M. Culme Seymour's force. Sir George Tryon has offered a reward of £5 to the man who first sights the enemy's battle ships.

On Wednesday afternoon, August 13, an Aberdeen trawler put into Leith, having sustained considerable damage during the night, through H. M. cruiser Ruby (the bad sailing qualities of which have given rise to comment) having collided with her while fishing off the Bell Rock.—The Narcissus, a cruiser, of the British fleet, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday with steam pipes leaking; also No. 72 torpedo-boat with propeller broken off, convoyed by No. 68. A new one was sent from the Hecla, and both boats subsequently left.—A Plymouth telegram says the Royal Mail steamer Medway arrived at that port on Wednesday (Aug. 3) with the West India mails, and reported having been chased off Land's End by the enemy's fleet —Nos. 86 and 87 torpedo-boats, which were supposed to be put out of action in the engagement at Falmouth on Monday night, left Plymouth on Wednesday, the latter having received a new torpedo for the one damaged in the action with the Speedwell.

According to the Admiralty instructions, hostilities are to case on the afternoon of August 18.

After the year 1892 the free admittance of foreign goods into Siberia by way of the Yenisei River will be stopped.

At a Council held on Aug. 10 at Varna, it was decided that the fullest liberty shall be accorded to the press throughout Bulgaria, dating from the beginning of the month, old style.

The ceremonial visit of the Czar to the army, on the commencement of the manœuvres, took place on August 8 at Krasnoe Selo, at the camp of the Prosbrajewsky and Ismailofsky Guards, where a series of reviews and sham-fights has been taking place as a rehearsal of those which are to be held on the occasion of the visit of the German Emperor.

INDIAN AMATEUR CAVALRY.

An Anglo-Indian Trooper writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette* :—

The English Yeomanry, in its purely military aspect, has a counterpart in India; where, however, the volunteer cavalry is not named after any particular section of its members in their civilian capacities, but is called purely and simply "Light Horse." Though the various troops cannot boast the antiquity of the British Yeomanry, nor their members the stamina and healthful glow of the home farmers, yet in ability and enthusiasm—"though I says it as shouldn't"—we will not yield to the best of the home troops. In one respect, too, we have an advantage over them. Here no sneering officials or Radical politicians scoff at "stuffed monkeys on horse-back;" and, though the Government is not over-liberal in its grants, yet the amounts that are given are not grudged, nor are they argued over by an obstructive Opposition in Committee of Supply. Even the native papers do not rabidly cry out against the grants for volunteers, though they make noise enough about expenditure on Frontier defences. The reason for their silence is very simple. The natives themselves are envious of the honour of becoming amateur soldiers. Already we have some Parsees enrolled; but the bold Bengalee has not yet been permitted to go beyond the agitating stage. The Bengalee does not excel in marching, and he would probably try to sit tailor-wise on horseback. One indigenous product, however, musters strong in both the foot and mounted branches. The Eurasians make up the great bulk of the infantry, and many of them utilize their "tats" as chargers when they join the mounted force.

The picture to be drawn of the ordinary light horseman is very different from that of a yeoman "weighing eighteen stone and mounted on a cart-horse." Ten stone would be about the average riding weight of our men; and though 14 hands is supposed to be the minimum height for "chargers," very many men turn out on ponies about 13 hands 3 inches high, and very useful little beasts they are. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has said that when you put a seven-pound bit in a small pony's mouth you hurt his feelings. The military department recognize this in India, whatever may be the case in Japan, and troopers are allowed to use their own private saddles and bridles in the ranks. Though a "civilian" saddle makes it rather difficult for the riders to attain the rigidity of a dragoon, yet, with heads well up and heels well down and no daylight between the riding arm and the body, the men look well enough as they bump along.

There has been a great awakening during the last two or three years in the Northern India troops, and at the present time recruits are coming in rapidly. Many men are leaving the infantry to join the mounted branch—possibly because a gallant inspecting officer last year spoke of the "Superior individual intelligence" of the latter. These infantry-cavalry men, thought perhaps, perfect in the goose-step, find some difficulty in adapting themselves to their new roles; and some of them get a little sore owing to the chaffing they receive from their more experienced comrades, and—and from—well, other causes. A slight acquaintance with cavalry drill would do a few of the colonels commanding battalions no harm. It would at least save them from getting into the absurd position in which a well-known infantry officer recently found himself. Whilst riding home from parade he met a light horseman, who immediately stiffened his back and glued his right arm straight down by his side, and in this manner passed the officer. That worthy determined to stand on his dignity, and turning round, he shouted "Confound you, Sir! Why don't you salute? You know who I am!" Our cavalry friend was naturally surprised, and he replied that he had saluted. There was a denial, and a threat of a court-martial for insolence; but there was rather an amusing scene when the officer spoke to the adjutant on the subject.

There are some glorious records of the doings of light horsemen in the past. In the days of the Mutiny several troops were raised, and did most excellent service. At the present time they form no inconsiderable factor in the calculations of those responsible for the safety of the country; and on the frontiers of Native States they are—or, at any rate, might be—of the very greatest service. Some necessary improvements are gradually being made. All the different troops are now armed with the Martini-Henry carbine. One troop in the North-West Provinces last year, with a membership of fifty-two, had twenty-four marksmen and *not one non-efficient*. Every encouragement is given to practise the use of the sword; and in some troops the members have formed "Gymkhana clubs," and prizes are offered for skill in tent-pegging, lime-cutting, fencing, boxing, etc. This shows that they have their hearts in the work. New leather cross-belts are, it is believed, about to be issued; and as the equipment proposed is a great improvement on that now in use, the troopers may be expected to show a corresponding advance in smartness. The latest idea is the formation of survey classes; and as the members in some districts live at great distances apart, they will be able to afford much help to Government by making careful and accurate observations of the country around them. This plan owes its birth to Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., than whom no one has done more for volunteering in India.

One or two points still require attention. Most corps have many supernumerary officers and men on their muster rolls. This arises from the fact that the "supers," being in government service, are frequently moved from station to station. With the rankers this does not of course matter; but itinerant officers cannot do much for any corps. This defect is being gradually rectified, as officers are being appointed who are, as far as human knowledge goes, likely to be residents in their particular stations for some years. Another suggested improvement is that the Government should either let the Light Horse troops have horses which are cast for age from the regular army, at reduced rates, or that they should give them priority over private purchasers. At present the officers commanding regiments of the regular army have a discretion in this matter.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

The text of the declarations exchanged between the English and French Governments with respect to territories in Africa is as follows :—

London, Aug. 5, 1890.—The undersigned, duly authorised by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, declares as follows :—In conformity with the request which has been made by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, the Government of the French Republic consents to modify the arrangement of March 10, 1862, in regard to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and engages, consequently, to recognise the British protectorate over the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba as soon as they shall have received the notification of the same. In the territories in question the missionaries of both countries shall enjoy a complete protection. Religious toleration, and liberty for all forms of worship and religious training, shall be guaranteed. It is understood that the establishment of this protectorate will not affect any rights or immunities enjoyed by French citizens in the territories in question.—Salisbury.

London, Aug. 5, 1890.—The undersigned, duly authorised by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, declares as follows :—(1) The Government of Her Britannic Majesty recognises the protectorate of France over the island of Madagascar, with its consequences, especially as regards the exequaturs of British Consuls and Agents, which must be applied for through the intermediary of the French Resident General. In Madagascar the missionaries of both countries shall enjoy complete protection. Religious toleration and liberty for all forms of worship and religious teaching, shall be guaranteed. It is understood that the establishment of this protectorate will not affect any rights or immunities enjoyed by British subjects in that island. (2) The Government of Her Britannic Majesty recognises the sphere of influence of France to the south of her Mediterranean possessions, up to a line from Say on the Niger, to Barruwa on Lake Tchad, drawn in such manner as to comprise in the sphere of action of the Niger Company all that fairly belongs to the kingdom of Sokoto; the line to be determined by the Commissioners to be appointed. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty engages to appoint immediately two Commissioners to meet at Paris, with two Commissioners appointed by the Government of the French Republic, in order to settle the details of the above-mentioned line. But it is expressly understood that, even in case the labours of these Commissioners should not result in a complete agreement upon all details of the line, the agreement between the two Governments as to the general delimitation above set forth shall nevertheless remain binding. The Commissioners will also be entrusted with the task of determining the respective spheres of influence of the two countries in the region which extends to the west and to the south of the Middle and Upper Niger.—Salisbury.

According to the *Standard*, *Daily News*, and *Daily Chronicle*, the French newspapers are resenting the tone of Lord Salisbury's utterances in the House of Lords on Aug. 11, which they declare to be unnecessarily boastful. The Premier's sarcastic remarks upon the value of the Algerian "Hinterland" have provoked generally, it is said, a feeling of bitterness. The hope is expressed that M. Ribot will retaliate upon the first opportunity. The *Times* correspondent, on the other hand, declared, when the agreement was published on the 12th, that there were "no comments of any interest upon it (the agreement) in the newspapers."

£10,000 DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Sussex Assizes at Lewes, on Monday Aug. 11, the action of Knowles vs. Duncan came before Mr. Baron Huddleston. It was brought by Miss Gladys Knowles, who is twenty-one years of age and of attractive appearance, against Mr. Leslie Fraser Duncan, the editor and proprietor of the *Matrimonial News*, who resides at Gray Court, Ham, to recover £25,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Willis, Q. C., and Mr. Fillan appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Cook, Q. C., for the defendant.

Mr. Willis, in opening, said the defendant had pleaded that he never promised to marry the plaintiff, and also that, if there was a promise, he was relieved from the performance of it before the breach. At the time of the promise, counsel said, in continuation, the lady was not quite twenty-one years of age, and she was living with her mother, a widow lady, having no considerable means, a d having in her charge the plaintiff, and also a son. The plaintiff had received a good education and was of honourable name. Her grandfather was Admiral Knowles and her uncle Sir Frances Knowles. The defendant, he was instructed, was a man of pleasing manners, was possessed of wealth, and a man who would be likely to be attractive to any young lady to whom he proposed, although he was between sixty-three and sixty-four years of age. He had two residences, one being in London and one at Gray Court, Ham, and was also the editor and proprietor of the *Matrimonial News*.

The plaintiff, on being sworn, said her father was not alive at the time she became acquainted with the defendant. She lived with her mother in Crookham-road, Fulham road. Early in March last year she wrote for a copy of the *Matrimonial News*, which she received, with an intimation that she could see the editor if she called at No. 76, Strand. She called there and saw Mr. Duncan, the defendant in the present case. She was introduced to him as the editor. He asked her if she wished to be married, and she said that she did not particularly wish it, but she read the paper. He said he had a lot of wealthy men on his books and she must be introduced to some one. She said she did not wish this, and that she had come more for fun than anything else. He, however, insisted that she must, and opened an inner door and introduced her to some gentleman. Mr. Duncan left the room for a moment, and the gentleman remarked that it was a warm day and she replied that it was. (Laughter.) Mr. Duncan then returned and took her back to the office. He told her to bring her mother that night, and also drafted some letters for her to copy in reply to advertisements. On her return she communicated with her mother, and on the Tuesday following they went to the office together. Her mother told him she objected to her having called, as there had been no proper introduction. He said that could easily be remedied, and said he would call upon her. She said she did not know who he was, and he told her he had a country house at Gray Court and had a town house. He showed them a photograph of his country house, and also said he owned a number of bonds. He further said he had been married twice, and if he was not so old he should like to marry her himself. Her mother said this was an absurd idea, but he obtained permission to call at their house. He called there, arriving in a carriage and pair, and saw her and her mother. She sang to him, and he seemed pleased. Before leaving he told her mother to ask for the carriage if ever she wanted it. He also kissed her (plaintiff's) hand and told her he loved her very much. When he left he said he had to see about some Portuguese bonds; he was buying £10,000 worth. Afterwards he called several times, and she and her mother called upon the defendant. When she went out for a drive with him in the park he declared that he was mad about her, and asked her if she would be his wife. She replied that she did not like to say at once, and he asked her to take a day to consider and let him know. She promised to do this by the second morning. He told her he never saw his first wife until he married her, and he did not see the second until about two days before he married her. Before she accepted him he asked her to come to Gray Court with her mother on Saturday, and, if she could not do this, to be married on Saturday and then, go down with him. He said he knew a clergyman who would marry them. She wrote and told him she could not go on the Saturday, as her mother had arranged to go away. Afterwards she did go down on a Saturday when her mother was away, and took her wedding dress with her. At his request she put it on when she rose on Sunday morning, and when she came down to breakfast he said he was sorry that he could not be married that day as the vicar was away and the curate would laugh at an old man like him marrying a young girl. (Laughter.)

The defendant wished her not to refer to marriage in her letters. She described her journey to Gray Court on the 18th of May. On the way down he gave her a wedding-ring, asking her to take care of it, as last time he was married he lost it, and had to get married with the church door-key. She did not like to take it at first but afterwards she did so. On arrival at Gray Court she dined with him, and he gave her a diamond ring worth £180. On Sunday, May 19, he told her he had either lost or left the licence behind. They could not be married without a licence, and therefore he would have to get another licence, which would cost him £50, and they would be married on the Monday on returning to town. She fastened her room door. Leading from the passage to the room there were three doors. One had no key. It was a covered door, but was fastened. After she retired to rest she woke up and saw Mr. Duncan standing by the bed. The witness said to him, "Leave the room this instant!" He took hold of her hand, and she screamed. She did not recollect anything else, except that she came to herself all drenched with water. Mr. Duncan was still there. She told him she would leave the house at once. He said, "For God's sake, don't do it. You will ruin me." The witness said she could not help it. She should leave the house instantly. He said, "It is very foolish of you to talk in this manner. You will do yourself no good and me a great deal of harm. We shall be married to-morrow, and it will not matter to any one." He continued to urge her, and she consented not to go, and he left the room. The following morning she saw Mr. Duncan. He said he could not go home till after one as he had so much business to see to. He went with her to town, and they went to his house. They had luncheon, and afterward he said he was afraid there was hardly time to get a licence; but he would get one if he could, and would get a friend of his a clergyman, who, he said, was also a friend of Mr. White, of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to marry them. She said they could not be married then, but he said they could by special licence. He told her to go to his office at 8-30. She went home, and at the time appointed proceeded to his office in the Strand. When she met him at the office, he said he was awfully sorry he had not been able to get the licence. She said what was she to do? and he replied that there was only one thing, she must come and stop with him. She said she would not do any such thing; she would go back home and see if her mother had returned. He said she could please to do so, of course; but if she did he would ruin her name everywhere. She said, "You would not be so cruel as that." He said that he should. She must come to the hotel with him, but she should have a separate bed-room if she liked. She begged him not to insist, but he would, and at length she consented. It was late then—past ten o'clock. They had been talking for a long time. The cab stopped at an hotel. She did not know where. He spoke to a manager or manageress, and they were shown up to a bed-sitting room. He said that was the room. He was going down into the coffee-room to get some supper. He went downstairs and sent her up some coffee. About an hour and a half after some one knocked at the door. She had not gone to bed. On hearing the knock she went and opened the door, and to her surprise Mr. Duncan walked in. She had fastened the door. She asked if he would please go away. He said that was nonsense, it was his room too. She reminded him that she was to have a separate room. He said how foolish it was of her to make such a fuss when they were going to be married in the morning. She told him that that had nothing to do with it. He said that if she did not leave off making this scene and go to bed quietly he would not marry her. She told him he could do as he pleased, and if he dared to come near her she would scream the house down. Then he swore and flung himself upon the bed. She continued to sit up. About half-an-hour or three-quarters after that she left the room and went down to the lavatory, where she stopped until she heard the people moving about. Then she went back to the bed room. She did not take off her clothes that night, the defendant was partly dressed. No impropriety whatever took place between her and Mr. Duncan that night.

He went downstairs to get some breakfast, and the chambermaid brought her some hot water and she washed. They then drove off to his house in Wilton-street. He said he had some friends coming to see him, and it would look rather bad if she were there without her mother. She met him at Victoria Station afterwards by appointment. He again promised to marry her. She saw her mother subsequently at his office. He took her into an inner room while he had an interview. She heard something about "making it right." Her mother charged him with having stayed with the witness, and was very angry. She told him a few days after that people had been talking and he consented to the marriage being published in the *Morning Post*. An arrangement was made for her to be married early in July; but that was not kept and another engagement was made for the 2nd of October. That also was not kept. Another arrangement was made for the 22nd, and that too was broken. Her friends had made all arrangement for the marriage. The letters she had sent him expressing her love and affection were genuine. She was very deeply attached to him. She never in any way released him from his engagement to marry her. She was always ready and willing to marry him. She returned the diamond ring, and also another ring. She had been ill ever since these details. The cough from which she was suffering had come in since. She had not seen the defendant in court or in town. He told her he had £10,000 worth of Russian, £10,000 worth of Portuguese, and £10,000 worth of some other bonds. He said he owned several houses in Cromwell-road, South Kensington, and in Grenville-place, South Kensington. The witness also mentioned other property which the defendant said he owned, including coal wharves and some business in Whitechapel. He told her he owned the *Matrimonial News* and had some interest in another paper. He told her he would settle £1,500 a year upon her for her married life and £4,000 a year at his death. She believed his promises of marriage to be genuine and real.

In cross examination by Mr. Cock, Q. C., the plaintiff said she went to the defendant's office in March on the first occasion. Her mother did not write to the *Matrimonial News* in answer to an advertisement. She wrote afterwards the letter produced from a draft that was given her at the suggestion of Mr. Duncan. She wrote the other letters produced also. She wrote in her mother's name. The defendant told her that as people were rather particular he had better get her mother to write. She said her mother would do nothing of the kind, and he told her to use her mothers' name. She said in one of her letters that she had gained several scholarships for singing. She had gained two at the Conservatoire of Music. She took them to be scholarships. She did not put any advertisement in the paper. None was put in with her authority, nor did she know of any. She dined with Mr. Duncan at the Charing-cross Hotel on one occasion alone. Her mother was asked to stay, but she left to see a friend who was ill. She did not think this was unusual. She was engaged to him. Her mother knew that there was some sort of an engagement and disapproved of it. The defendant said that her mother had said that it she allowed her to see the defendant sometimes the infatuation would wear off. She returned all the presents given her by the defendant. The reference made in one of the letters to her happiness at Gray Court was genuine. She was very happy until she was insulted. When the defendant knocked at her door at the hotel she did not know it was he. She was dressed, and she thought it right to open the door. There was no improper intimacy. He was always telling her if she said anything he would ruin her name everywhere

At the conclusion of her evidence the plaintiff fainted, and was attended to by a medical man who was in court. Elizabeth Knowles, mother of the plaintiff, having given evidence, and no witnesses being called for the defence, the judge summed up and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £10,000.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

The Queen has replied, through Lord Knutsford, to the address which was presented by the inhabitants of Heligoland. In this reply, which has been placarded in the Island, Her Majesty recognises the loyalty of the Heligolanders, and sincerely wishes them a continuance of prosperity and contentment, feeling assured that the German Emperor will do all in his power to promote their welfare.

The transfer of Heligoland to the German authorities took place on Aug. 9 with much ceremony. The German Emperor arrived at Heligoland shortly after noon on the 10th inst., when the weather was fine. Divine service was performed on the Lighthouse Hill, in the presence of three thousand sailors and a large number of visitors. The reading of His Majesty's proclamation was received with loud cheering. The proclamation was as follows:—

"On the basis of the Decree of His Majesty the Emperor, the administration of the island of Heligoland and its belongings is entrusted, under my superintendance, to a naval officer who in this capacity bears the title of "Governor of Heligoland," and a civil official with the title of "Imperial Commissioner for Heligoland." The spheres of action of the Governor and of the Imperial Commissioner are thus divided; the control of the harbour police, the sea signal and beacon system, and all other technical maritime affairs, is in the hands of the Governor, while the rest of the civil administration, especially the management of communal police, church, domain, and customs affairs, the control of the sea bathing establishment, and the administration of justice, belongs to the Imperial Commissioner. The civil administration and the administration of justice are carried on in the name of His Majesty the Emperor, till further notice, in accordance with the laws at present in force in Heligoland. The competence of the authorities remains in other respects unaltered. The office of Governor is entrusted till further notice to Naval Captain Geiseler, that of Imperial Commissioner to Privy Counsellor Wermuth.—Berlin, the 9th of August 1890, the Chancellor of the Empire, Von Caprivi."

The official version of the speech delivered by the Emperor after the reading of the Proclamation is as follows:—

"Comrades of the Navy,—Four days have elapsed since we celebrated the memorable day of the battle of Werth, on which, under my late grandfather, the first hammer blow in the erection of the new German Empire was struck by my father. After twenty years I reincorporate this island in the German Fatherland as the last piece of German soil, without conflict and without blood. The island is destined to become a bulwark at sea, a protection to German fishermen, a point of support for my ships of war, a refuge and protection against every enemy whom it may please to show himself on the German Ocean. I hereby take possession of this land, the inhabitants of which I have greeted, and command in token of this that my standard, and beside it that of my Navy, be hoisted."

Amidst the firing of the battery of the island and the guns of all the ships, His Majesty's command was obeyed. During the luncheon at the Government House the Emperor rose to propose a toast. He said:—

"This beautiful island has passed into my possession without conflict and without a tear. The many telegrams I have received from the mother country to-day bear witness to the sympathy of the German nation. I wish to allude especially to the manner in which Heligoland has been recovered. I am proud that it has been done in peace. When I was here last in 1873, I said to myself I should be glad to live to see the island German again. Now we have acquired the island by treaty, by the free will of the Government and legislative factors of a kindred land. My heart, therefore, bids me dedicate a glass to the august lady to whom we owe it that the island is German again. She governs her land with far-seeing eye and with lofty wisdom, and she attaches value to living in friendship with me and my people. She values German officers, she loves the tones of German melodies. Long live the Queen of England."

After His Majesty's guests had joined three times in the "hoch," Herr von Botticher gave expression to the feelings of loyalty, reverence, obedience, and perfect confidence with which the Heligolanders regarded the Emperor, and begged His Majesty's permission to do him homage in the name of Heligoland. This was followed by a thundering "hoch" for His Majesty. The Emperor left the island at half-past three, and before his departure he thanked all the official representatives and notables for the reception that had been given him.

On Friday (Aug. 5) a committee of Heligolanders delivered an address to Governor Barkly, and thanked him for the hearty good will which he had always shown the island and its inhabitants during his term of office. The Governor answered that he could only congratulate Heligoland on its passing into Germany's possession, for its cession to the German Empire, to which it geographically and ethnologically belonged, would undoubtedly redound to its welfare and advantage.

The Calypso arrived on Aug. 11 at Sheerness with Mr. Barkly and Mrs. Barkly on board. The Calypso took home from Heligoland a large quantity of powder and shell, also the guns which had been mounted in the island. Prior to his departure Mr. Barkly handed over to the Civil Commissioner Wermuth between two thousand and three thousand pounds as balance of the revenue of the island.

The German guard now stationed on the island consists of a warrant officer and ten man-of-war's men.

ACCIDENT TO SIR E. BRADFORD.

Sir E. Bradford, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, met with an accident in Rotten-row on Wednesday (Aug. 13). He was riding on the south side of the Serpentine, when his horse fell and he was thrown violently to the ground. Assistance was near at hand and Sir Edward Bradford was placed in a cab in an unconscious condition. On the way to his residence, however, he recovered consciousness. An examination by Dr. Marsh proved that no bones were broken, but the doctor has ordered that he must be kept extremely quiet.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on the 14th Aug. Mr. Conybeare asked the Secretary of State for War whether he could explain why soldiers on service in India who engaged to serve in that country for eight years, and whose service expired on any date after Jan. 1, were detained till the following trooping season—that was to say, that they had to spend an additional hot season in India beyond what they engaged to do; and why, seeing that the last troopships left India for home about April 15, all men whose eight years' service had expired previous to that date should not be permitted to return home at that date. Mr. E. Stanhope: A soldier enlists for seven years with the colours, subjects to an extension of one year if serving abroad when his seven years come to an end. Except in time of war no men are kept abroad after completing eight years' service, unless by their own consent. The rule for the present year as regards Indian service is that all men who complete seven years' service—that is, seven years in all—by Dec. 31, shall be brought home during the trooping season which ends on April 17, 1891. Mr. Conybeare said his question was altered at the table, and the alteration was not brought to his notice. It was quite clear that the wrong question had been put to the right hon. gentleman. The Speaker explained that the question was out of order in the original form it took.

CLOTHING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The same day Mr. Conybeare asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the practice in the Indian Army for compensation money to be paid to the soldiers in lieu of an issue of cloth clothing, when it was found that, owing to the wearing of white and "khakee," their cloth clothing did not need replacing; whether in some regiments such compensation money amounted to many thousands of rupees, which for the most part went to the benefit of the canteen; and, whether he would consider whether it would conduce to the moral and material interests of the men if such compensation money, less what was required by them for the providing of their Indian clothing, were paid to their credit in the savings banks, and, like deferred pay, given to them on their discharge. Sir J. Gorst: Yes, Sir; the practice is as stated in the question. The amount varies in different regiments; the amounts due may be expended at the discretion of the commanding officer for the purchase of such articles of clothing or necessaries as the soldier may require. The Secretary of State does not consider that any change in the existing regulations is necessary.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

In answer to Dr. Farquharson, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has not yet received from the Government of India the result of the inquiry into the alleged overcrowding of invalids in the Malabar.

INDIAN UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary for India whether any steps had been taken by the Secretary of State to give practical effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee as to the grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Servants. Sir J. Gorst: Yes, Sir. The Secretary of State in Council has adopted a resolution that the pensions of all Uncovenanted Civil Servants payable in the United Kingdom should be paid at the minimum rate of 1s. 9d. per rupee. (Hear, hear.) That resolution is to apply to all pensions which become payable during the present financial year—namely, from April 1 last. Sir G. Campbell asked whether the resolution was passed under the law which required that any resolution with regard to the disposal of the revenues of India should be passed by a majority of the Council. Sir J. Gorst: It was passed in accordance with the law by which the Secretary of State and the Council are governed. Mr. A. O'Connor asked whether native Civil Servants would obtain the advantage. Sir J. Gorst: The resolution applies to all Uncovenanted Civil Servants.

THE INDIAN FACTORY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

On Thursday, 14th Aug., Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Secretary of State in Council approved the submission by the Government of India to the Indian Legislature of the Factory Law Amendment Bill now before that Legislature; and whether the Secretary of State had now required the Government of India to report their views regarding the resolutions of the Berlin Conference, in order that the question how far those resolutions should be applied to India might be decided by the Secretary of State rather than by the Government of India. Sir J. Gorst: The reply to the first paragraph is yes; to the second paragraph no. I will take this opportunity of repeating a statement which I was instructed by the Secretary of State to make in reply to a question of the hon. member for South-East Lancashire (Mr. Hoyle), which, I understand, has been imperfectly reported—viz., that the principles affirmed at the Berlin Conference are being and will be observed in India. (Hear., hear.)

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been drawn to a statement in the *Times* of August 8, that his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore had taken steps to put the army of the State of Mysore in a position to render extremely valuable aid in the defence of the Indian Empire; and, whether any recognition of the loyal and patriotic action of his Highness and the Mysore Durbar had Yet been accorded. Sir J Gorst: Tet; the Secretary of State has no doubt that the aid which it is reported the Maharajah of Mysore will give towards the defence of India will be suitably recognised by the Government of India.

RED SEA LIGHTS.

In answer to Mr. T. Sutherland, Sir J. Fergusson said: Negotiations are still in progress with the Ottoman Government with reference to the erection of lighthouses in the existing route through the Red Sea in the vicinity of Abu Ail, Mocha, Zebayr, and Jebel Zier.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to an order issued by the Government of the Orange Free State directing all British Indian subjects to quit the towns under their jurisdiction; and whether he would use his influence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies to induce him to make representations and remonstrances, in the terms of the Treaty of Pretoria, 1881, and of London, 1884, to secure British Indian subjects freedom to travel and trade in the lands of the State. Sir J Gorst: The position of British East Indian subjects in the Free States of South Africa has caused grave anxiety to the Secretary of State for India, and he has used, and will continue to use, every means in his power to maintain the treaty rights to which they are entitled.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A memorial to the late Prince Imperial of France has recently been erected in the Catholic Church, Chislehurst, where his remains rested before their removal to the mausoleum at Farnborough. The memorial consists of a canopied wall tomb designed in fifteenth century Gothic to harmonise with the church in which it is placed. It occupies a site at the western end of the north wall, and is mainly constructed of Caen stone. The tomb itself is raised upon step, and has a frontal enriched with tracery enclosing the Imperial cipher, and bearing in its centre the following inscription: To the pious, noble, and chivalrous Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial of France, who fell in England's cause on June 1, 1879. This monument is erected by his faithful servant and friend, the Right Rev. Mgr. Goddard, rector of this parish." Upon the tomb slab rests a recumbent figure of the Prince of life size in white alabaster. He is attired in the uniform of the Royal Artillery, worn in his fatal campaign in Zululand, and is wrapped in his military cloak. The whole work has been executed by Messrs. Earp and Co., of Lambeth, from designs by Mr. Ingress Bell. The memorial was unveiled the day the mail left.

THE LAW AS TO HOTEL PRACTICE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Aug. 9 Lord Justice Lopes gave judgment in an action brought by the proprietors of the Hotel Metropole against Mr. Silber and Lady Lucy Silber to recover a balance of over £300 of an account for board at the hotel. The defence was that credit was given to Mr. Silber, the husband, who had since become insolvent, and that Lady Lucy was not liable on her separate estate; and she counter-claimed for the return of her luggage, which the plaintiffs had retained. His lordship decided that an innkeeper was bound to receive guests coming to his house, and was responsible for the safety of their goods, but he could not discriminate what goods belonged to the husband and what to the wife. He gave judgment for the defendants on the claim, and the plaintiffs on the counterclaim, with costs, accordingly.

The brewery premises at Brussels, which are said to contain the Waterloo ball-room, have been sold to the adjoining convent for 60,000f. The room is doomed to destruction.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

After returning from Portsmouth on Thursday evening, 7th ult., the German Emperor joined in some relaxation at Osborne House, and did not retire until considerably after his usual hour. He therefore did not go out for his ride yesterday morning, but after breakfast with the Queen, spent some time in the grounds of Osborne House with her Majesty who occupied her pony carriage.

Subsequently the Marquis of Salisbury and Cou Hatzfeldt had an interview with his Majesty. At half-past eleven the Emperor went on board the Hohenzollern, where he held a formal reception of Royal personages and members of the Yacht Squadron. The Prince of Wales, who had come from Osborne, and a large and distinguished party were personally conducted by the Emperor over the Imperial yacht.

The Queen gave a luncheon at Osborne House early in the afternoon, at which her guest and the members of the Royal Family now at Cowes were present. The Emperor's band played on the lawn. At half-past 4, the Queen held a consultation with Lord Salisbury and the Danish Minister, M. de Falbe. Subsequently the Emperor witnessed from the tower of the castle of the Royal Yacht Squadron several of the races in the Cowes town regatta.

The Emperor left shortly before 6, his departure being witnessed by many hundreds of persons, and as he walked from the sea-front, accompanied by Lord Dorchester, he repeatedly acknowledged the salutations with which he was greeted. His Majesty steamed off to the club fleet, and went on several of the yachts. He returned to Trinity Wharf at 7 o'clock, and at once drove in an open carriage to Osborne, accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and General du Plat, the suit following immediately after.

The final leave-taking at Osborne took place a few minutes after 8 o'clock. The Queen, surrounded by members of the Royal family, came down to the door facing the quadrangle and bade a most affectionate adieu to the Emperor, who kissed her Majesty on both cheeks. The departing guest had a few moments before given utterance to the warmest expression of thanks for the hospitality extended to him, and is said to have intimated his intention to return next year and visit London. The Emperor wore the uniform of a British Admiral of the Fleet, and the Duke of Connaught that of the Rifle Brigade, of which he is Honorary Colonel. With his Majesty in the carriage were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Henry of Prussia, the latter attired in the dress of a German naval captain. The Emperor was received by the Staff-Captain Goldsmith, of the Alberta, whom his Majesty thanked for the complete arrangments made during his stay for his passages to and fro. Exactly at 8-10 the party left the jetty.

At 9 o'clock the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a farewell dinner to his Majesty on board the Royal yacht Osborne, at which were present the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Princess Victoria and Princess Maud of Wales, the German Ambassador, the Danish Minister and Mme. de Falbe, Ober-Hofmarschal Gra uz Eulenberg, Adjutant-Gen von Wittich, Cap. von Senden, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Geoffry Hornby, and Major-Gen. du Plat (in attendance on his Majesty), Admiral Lord Alcester, Admiral of the fleet; Sir H. Keppel, Sir Henry Edwardes, Miss Knollys, Lord Suffield, Rear-Admiral Stephenson, Hon. H. T. Wilson, Captain Milne, R. N., and Sir Francis Knollys. The Osborne and the Victoria and Albert were dressed in electric lights.

The Emperor left the Osborne at 10-30, amid loud cheering from the party on board. And about an hour later the Irene, under command of Prince Henry of Prussia, conveyed the Hohenzollern out of Cowes-Roads. The German warship fired a farewell salute of twenty-one guns, and the Hohenzollern cast her search light over Osborne House as she entered the bay. Thus ended the visit to her Majesty of her Imperial grandson.

THE ARGENTINE SETTLEMENT.

A Buenos Ayres telegram of August 7th says:—The resignation of Dr. Celman has been the occasion of great popular rejoicings. Dr. Pellegrini, on assuming office, was accompanied to Government House by a crowd of several thousand persons. General Roca has been appointed Minister of the Interior, Senor Eduardo Costa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Vicente Lopez, Minister of Finance, Senor Gutierrez Lasta, Minister of Education and General Levalle, Minister of War. Perfect harmony prevails among the members of the new Cabinet. Senor Saenz Pena has been elected President of the National Bank. The feeling of panic is subsiding and confidence is reviving. The leading inhabitants of the capital have called upon the new President. The premium on gold has fallen to 125. The banks are closed, but the Buenos will reopen shortly. Exchanges are rising. The state of siege is to be raised, and the Government announce their intention of adopting a policy of conciliation. Perfect tranquility prevails.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs:—Never since Buenos Ayres became a city has such a manifestation been seen as to-day (Thursday.) Every house is draped with the flags of all nations, and joyous crowds fill the streets, cheering for President Pellegrini, Argentina, and the new Government. In response to demands from the people filling the plaza facing Government House, Dr. Pellegrini delivered an address, which may be summarised as follows:—"What can I offer the citizens of the Republic that does not belong to them in their own right? The motto of the new Government will be 'Justice and Liberty.' The force which the Presidential Executive and the Government will count upon for their defence is public opinion. The people received these words with deafening *vivas*. The banks made the day a half-holiday, to mark the occasion, and the cathedral and church bells rang merrily.

Senor Dominquez, Argentine Minister in London, has recived an official dispatch confirming the above appointments.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The following reverential imitation of the most famous of Cardinal Newman's short pieces, "The Pillar of the Cloud," oftener named from its opening words, "Lead, kindly light!" was written by Sister Mary Stanislaus, a Dominican Nun, and the daughter of the Irish poet Denis Florence McCarty. The poem is dated "Maundy Thursday, 1879," and the last line alludes to the then recently conferred Cardinal's hat:—

O kindly light how well the guiding ray
Has led him on!
With steady beam through all the rugged way
It led him on;
Through thirsty deserts to the boundless sea,
From Egypt's bondage unto liberty!
Step after step, as he himself had prayed,
It led him on:—
The future veiled, the near path smoother made,
Thus led him on.
Till Doubt's prolonged Gethsemane was done,
And reason, faith, heart, intellect, were one.
And, gentle Master, thou thyself since then
Hast led men on,
By silent prayer and with thy magic pen,
Where thou hast gone.
England's true Moses in these latter days,
But first thyself to tread the new, strange ways,
Oh! still for long and happy honoured years
Lead thou us on!
Till the shades vanish and the day appears,
Lead thou us on,
Till on thy loved and venerable brow,
Gleams the full crown whose first rays dawn e'en now.

Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen has been awarded the good-service pension of £150 a year, vice Capt. Curtis. Capt Vander Meulen entered the service a Naval cadet in February, 1853, and served as cadet and midshipman of the Furious in the Black Sea throughout the Crimean War, being present at all operations before Odessa, at the attack on the forts of Sebastopol, October 17, 1854, capture of Kilburn, &c. (Crimean and Turkish medals, Sebastapol clasp). He was midshipman of the Sans Pareil in 1857-58 in China and India, and was also at the capture of Canton and the attack on Namtow, in the Canton River (China medal Canton clasp).

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the military command at Portsmouth is stated to include the command of the whole of the Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteer troops in Hampshire (with the exception of Aldershot), the Isle of Wight, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Sussex, so far as Chichester harbour is concerned, as well as the great military establishments at Portsmouth. His Royal Highness, who joined the Army in 1868 when he had just concluded his eighteenth year, has served as a regimental officer in the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, Rifle Brigade, and 7th Hussars, and has also been employed on the staff as cavalry brigade-major at Aldershot, assistant adj-gen. at Gibraltar, in command of infantry brigades at Aldershot and in India, and lieut.-gen. commanding in Bombay.

THE SERVICE AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—August 14.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

E Gay, India, Radnor Villa, Exeter	W E T Bennett, India, Messrs W Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street.
S B Stevenson, India, 45, Pall-mall	A Forbes (Cov), India, 55, Parliament-street
H E Stokes (Cov), Madras 55, Parliament-street	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

E F Growse, (Cov), India, one year's furlough	Surgeon-Major W A Lee, Madras, one month's furlough. This does not cancel permission previously given to return
F Wolley-Dod, India, 3 months' furlough	
G F G Forbes, (Cov), India, 4 months, MC	W A Boulton, Bombay, 8 months' extraordinary leave
A C Tuke (Cov), India, one year's furlough	Surgeon-Major R Manser, Bombay, 6 days' furlough and to return
Capt J W Wray, Bombay SC, Bombay, privilege leave commuted to leave on private affairs for 6 months	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

J C Brown (Cov), India	F J Rowe, India
W B Oldham (Cov), India	A P Hill, India
T D Brighton (Cov), India	E A Kenyon, India
T L Jenkins (Cov), India	J P Westcott, India
R Barton, India	J Hewetson (Cov), Madras
R P Atkinson, India	C J Weir (Cov), Madras
J Scott, India	T Summers, Bombay
J J Allen, India	W R Hamilton, Bombay

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Capt T H Houghton, Madras SC, 4 months, MC	Capt W W Taylor, Bengal SC, 7 days, UPA
F H Elderton, Indian Marine, 6 months, MC	Sur Maj J W Johnston, MD, Bengal (Till 3 Feb., 1891, MC
Brigade-Surgeon I B Lyon, CIE, Bengal, 6 months, MC	Maj F G T Welch, Bombay SC, 1 year, PA
Capt H M Briscoe, Bengal SC, 3 months, MC	Lieut G D Atkinson, Bombay SC, 30 days, UPA
Lieut A R Dick, Bengal SC, 6 months, MC	Maj F W Snell, Bombay SC, 92 days, MC
Lieut S C Gough, Bengal SC, 6 months, MC	Capt D J O Taylor, Bombay SC, 2 months, MC.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut R E Grimston, Bengal SC	Lieut E R Morton, Bengal SC
Lieut C M Cartwright, Bombay SC	Lieut-Col J F Willoughby, Bombay Inf
Col N M T Horsford, Bengal SC	Lieut H J Wood, Madras SC
Major A de V Alexander, Bengal SC	Major T G Thomson, Bengal SC
Capt W W Taylor, Bengal SC	

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut H P Lane, Bengal SC	Surg J D M Swinburne Bengal
Lieut A L Phillips, Bengal SC	Major A M Mills, Bengal SC
Surg-Major A M Downie, MD, Bengal SC	Capt M L Shipley, Bengal SC
Capt C P L Pirie, Bengal	

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

List of Gentleman Cadets of the Senior Division who passed the Qualifying Examination at the Royal Military College, in July, 1890, for Commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry, with marks appended:—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Durell, A. J. V.	2740	Sandford, G. B.	2438
Blore, H. R.	2619	Nangle, K. E.	2432
Ormiston, T. L.	2590	Tullock, J. B. G.	2412
Norman, W. H.	2573	Moffitt, F. W.	2409
Ommanney, F. C.	2566	Mansel-Jones, C.	2406
Anderson, W. H.	2561	Brodie, A. W. M.	2402
Riddell, H. J.	2559	Dunscombe, N. B.	2398
Maynard, C. C. M.	2554	Amos, H. G. MacL.	2380
Sealy, A. E.	2517	Gabbett, A. C.	2376
Young, H. G.	2504	Eaton, W. A.	2372
Hicks, F. R.	2500	Dixon, C. M.	2371
Musgrave, W. W. F.	2484	Berthon, H. W.	2358
Nicholas, S. H. E.	2476	Elsmie, J. R. F.	2357
Mullens, K. L.	2470	Gordon, A. F.	2356
Ayerst, C. E.	2459	Coningham, F. E.	2336
Wilkinson, N. R.	2458	Stockwell, L. T.	2334
Morley, F. B.	2454	Menzies, A.	2334
Devonshire, C.	2452	Hamilton, J. G. H.	2327
Hart, A. H. S.	2445	Tagart, H. A. L.	2321
Greer, M.	2438		

PASSED.

Tupman, K L	2297	Lockek, E A	2024
Haydon, W P	2295	Bradford, E C	2019
M'Donald, A W	2288	Dalgleish, E E C	2018
Greer, F A	2278	Saunderson, L T	2018
Scott, H C	2278	Knox, E F	2015
Chisholm, J H G	2277	Maling, A J	2015
Lindesay, G W G	2270	Young, E M	2015
Long, C W	2268	Paul, G W R	2005
Greig, W B	2266	Somerville, S J	1995
Tryon, G C	2260	Barclay, P C R	1987
Clarke, T E	2257	Leslie, P N	1982
Colchester-Wemyss, M F	2250	Buck, W K	1979
		Fenn, E H M'B	1977
Hickie, W B	2249	Newell, H A	1976
Thoyts, F G G	2239	Walker, E J H	1975
MacLeod, K A	2238	Molyneaux, C R	1968
Toogood, C	2228	Hunter, C N	1962
Knox, H V	2222	Galwey, C E	1957
Stevenson, W F	2218	Kennard, H G H	1956
M'Alpine-Leny, R	2211	Langton, H F	1947
Tarver, A L	2202	Gosselin, J H	1942
M'Leod, T J	2202	Howard, F J L	1940
Mackenzie, E L	2196	James, M R de B	1938
Berners, R A	2192	Stewart, A B A	1938
Tomkins, H L	2190	Coghill, N S	1934
Irby, L P	2189	Smith, W R A	1934
Rawlinson, W R	2187	Rigby, P G	1933
Dawes, E S	2185	Fitzmaurice, J C O	1933
Spratt, T B	2176	Garden, F A	1924
Household, H B	2175	Mansel, H A	1921
Tottenham, C B	2174	Rew, C E D O	1919
Daunt, B R	2172	Atcherley, L W	1915
Warden, H T	2165	Roberts, A C	1901
Hole, A W	2157	Thompson, A H G	1896
Ready, B T	2145	Fryer, F A B	1891
Doughty, E C	2144	Fryer, J	1891
Butler, R H K	2142	Teed, A S H	1879
Tait, F G	2140	Browne, F D	1877
Wall, A R	2140	Scott, P C J	1873
Oakshott, W E	2136	Monypenny, C B	1870
Greenwood, H D	2135	Cheyne, A Y	1869
Thackeray, H J	2127	Tillard, A B	1869
Sutherland, H S	2125	Edwards, J G	1864
Yatman, C	2116	Woodman, J E S	1858
Osborn, W L	2110	Tucker, A C	1852
Campbell, J	2108	Crawford, A G	1849
Hill, H C	2106	Blakeney, H N	1849
Venour, W J	2104	Hume, S G W	1849
Carlyon, G	2100	Butler, A H	1849
Farmer, H H F	2100	Sarel, B G M	1825
Verney, Hon H P	2076	Rew, A R C	1821
Arcedeckne-Butler, J F	2075	Baillie, H	1817
		Prevost, W	1802
Tordiffe, S H W	2074	Gould, P	1798
Knight, E F	2062	Mappin, G F	1796
Tuson, G E	2061	Cousin, T G	1762
Steele, J M'C	2059	Nicol, A J	1757
Bailey, G	2055	Collard, J M M	1752
Lloyd, T H E	2050	Angelo, J C C	1746
Bourne, W F	2046	Pechell, C A K	1748
French, W C	2036	Blackburn, A	1731
Hodson, A D	2034	Molloy, R L	1729
Blunt, W T	2033	Palmer, F E C	1728
Hamilton, R E A	2027	Andrew, H	1719
Cox, A D	2027	Shakerley, G C	1711
Chichester, F J N	2026	Hog, A S	1690

Qualified on Re-examination.—Souter, A. B., Roome L. S., Vincent, F. E., Cumberland, L. B., Lewin, J., Cotton, H. S.

After all the rumours of an engagement between Count Herbert Bismarck and Lady Edith Ward, which have been current for some time past, it looks almost as if the German Emperor, by paying the honour of a special visit to Lady Dudley and her charming daughter, desired to show that he favoured the matrimonial intentions of his former friend and adviser. When Count Herbert was in England, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a few months ago, these rumours were circulated far and wide, and it was even said that Prince Bismarck's visit to England would be deferred till the date of the marriage was fixed. If this be so, the interesting ceremony may be looked forward to "when the heather is in full bloom on the moors." At the same time, it should not be forgotten that Count Herbert was an intimate friend and very frequent visitor at Lady Dudley's house long before her beautiful daughter had left the school-room.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

MILITARY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, Aug. 12.

The Devonshire Regt.—Gen. Sir G. H. S. Willis, K.C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Bart. K.C.B., deceased.

2nd Life Guards—Surg. Maj. G. F. Hume-Spry, M.D., is placed upon retired pay.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. R. P. J. Codrington has been seconded for special extra-regimental employment; Sec. Lieut. H. Greathed to be Lieut., vice R. P. J. Codrington.

17th Lancers—Lieut. the Hon. H. A. Lawrence to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. Coventry, who has vacated that appointment.

21st Hussars—Lieut. F. H. Cripps-Day resigns his commission.

Scots Guards—Lieut. Sir C. Slade, Bart., to be Adjt., vice Capt. L. G. Drummond, who resigns that appointment.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Lieut. R. Dawson, having completed his period of services as Adjt, has vacated that appointment.

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut H. S. L. Ravenshaw, from the East Yorkshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. M. Thomas, who exchanges; Lieut. A. L. Peebles to be Adjt., vice Capt. M. C. Curry, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt) —Lieut. H. E. Hitchins has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec. Lieut H. de B. Codrington has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. W. M. Thomas, from the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. S. L. Ravenshaw, who exchanges.

The South Wales Borderers—Sec. Lieut. E. F. Hood has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Sec Lieut. W. E. G. Lilliugston has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Border Regt.—Sec. Lieut. A. M. S. Elsmie has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Maj. E. J. Courtenay to be Lieut.-Col. vice Col. W. Tolson, placed on half-pay.

The Hampshire Regt.—Sec. Lieut. F. A. Thatcher has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The South Stafford shire Regt.—Capt. P. J. L. Tottenham, from the West India Regt., to be Capt. vice C. W. Young, who exchanges.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut A. M. Ross resigns his commission.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Lt. In.)—Capt. C. M. Stevens has been seconded for service as Adjt. of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Manchester Regt.—Sec. Lieut, (now Lieut.) J. Gaisford has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Durham Lt. In.—Capt. F. S. Robb to be Adjt. vice Capt. L. Parke, who resigns that appointment.

The Highland Lt. In.—Lieut J. L. Rose has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The West India Regt.—Capt. C. W. Young, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Capt., vice P. J. L. Tottenham, who exchanges.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Qmstr., with the honorary rank of Capt., W. J. Barrell retires on retired pay.

STAFF.

Col. H. S. E. Reeves, C. B., Army Service Corps, now an Assist. Adjt.-Gen., to be an Assist. Qmstr.-Gen. at headquarters. Capt. H. E. Belfield, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be a Brig.-Maj., vice Maj. W. H. Sawyer, the Prince of Wales' (North Staffordshire Regt.), whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Capt. C. R. Simpson, the Lincolnshire Regt, from Staff Capt. at headquarters, to be a Dep.-Assist. Adjt.-Gen. at headquarters, vice Capt. G. A. K. Wisely, Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Capt. C. A. Court, the Rifle Brig. (the Prince Consort's Own), to be a Staff Capt. at headquarters, vice Capt. C. R. Simpson, the Lincolnshire Regt.

INSPECTION OF WARLIKE STORES.

Capt. M. C. Curry, the Devonshire Regt. to be (temporarily) a Sec. Class. Assist. Inspt. Lieut. J. H. Mansell, Royal Artillery, to be (temporarily) a Sec. Class Assist.-Inspt., vice Capt. R. H. Mohan, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Capt. A. F. Gatliff, Royal Marine Lt. In., to be an Instructor, vice Maj. W. T. Adair, Royal Marine Lt. In., who has vacated that appointment.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. O. A. W. O'Neill, M. A., Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the forces, Third Class.

ARMY SCHOOLS.

Sub-Inspt of Army Schools (with the Honorary rank of Lieut) R. Bell to be Inspt. of Army Schools (with the honorary rank of Capt)

MEDICAL STAFF.

First-Class Staff Sergt. F. Smith, from the Medical Staff Corps, to be Surg, ranking as Capt. The undermentioned Surgs. on probation to be Surgs, ranking as Capts.:—A. E. Smithson, M.B., P. H. Whiston, G. S. M'Loughlin, M.B., H. J. Parry, M.B., W. W. O. Beveridge, M.B., R. W. H. Jackson, M. B., R. J. W. Mawhinny, G. A. T. Bray, B. Forde, M. B., J. D. Ferguson.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Assist Com-Gen. of Ordnance with the hon. rank of Maj. has been granted the hon rank of Lieut Col:—J. H. R. Triscott. The undermentioned temporarily attached officer to be a Deputy Assist. Com.-Gen. of Ordnance:—Capt W. T. Davis, East Yorkshire Regt.

MEMORANDA.

For Col. J. Fryer, promoted to the rank of Maj.-Gen. in the *Gazette* of Aug. 5, 1890, read Col. J. Fryer, C. B.

Col. D. B. Burn, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, retires upon retired pay.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Dundas. half-pay, Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Madras, to be Col.

Lieut.-Col. E. Carrington, the Worcestershire Regt., to be Col.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col. C. J. Stuart, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Col. H. Fraser, Madras Cavalry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg. T. W. Richardson resigns his commission

THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

The dispute between the men employed on the Taff Vale, Rhymney, and Barry railways and their employers came to end on the 14th ult. Mr. Inskip was armed with full authority to meet and treat with Mr. Harford; and the two representatives signed the agreement which follows:—

(1) The railway companies are to pay for, at least, a week's work of sixty hours in the same way as was formerly done on the Taff Vale Railway, subject to the condition that the men will not be paid for time lost through the monthly holiday at the collieries, or through strikes, or other unusual interruptions of labour at undertakings connected with the railways. The ordinary holidays at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas to be treated as heretofore on the Taff Vale Railway.

(2) The piloting and shunting-day to be eleven hours, but six hours per week to be allowed off for each man, and the allowance for meals to be cancelled.

(3) The time for signalmen to be twelve hours per day, but twelve hours in each week of seven days to be allowed off.

(4) The men of each company will resume their work in order of seniority as the traffic can be restored. The men who have gone out will not, on returning to work, be placed at a disadvatange, and they are not to interfere with men who have not gone out. The intention is that good feeling shall be restored on both sides.

(5) These terms are supplemental to the regulations previously issued by the companies, and do not take away the privileges conceded before the strike as to overtime and other matters, except so far as hereinbefore expressed.

For the companies, James Inskip.
For the men, Edward Harford.

Aug. 14, 1890.

The announcement of the settlement was received with enthusiasm in the district. Sir W. T. Lewis served all the union men at the docks with notices ordering them to leave work unless they consented to work with non-union men. It was expected that this will result in a strike of dockers.

The United States census enumeration has proceeded sufficiently for the Superintendent to estimate the total population at 64,000,000.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that an ocean race between the Teutonic and the City of New York terminated on Aug. 13 in an easy victory for the former vessel. The time taken by the Teutonic, from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, was five days, nineteen hours, and five minutes. The average speed was 20,175 knots

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NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF **& Rheumatism**

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.



"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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Aubergier's

CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.



Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ...	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ...	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.



Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds ..	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ...	1,050



Fig. 13, Rs. 550. Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter ..	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ...	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

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ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.

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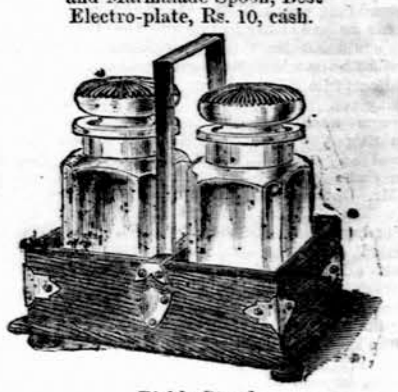
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